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If Syria Attacks Christians

Two Israeli Officials Hint Intervention in Lebanon

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (UPI) — The chairman of two key Knesset committees said yesterday after a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin that if the Syrian army attacks against the Maronite Christians in Lebanon, Israel will intervene.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Moshe Arens, said Israel will not dare intervene for fear of inviting a collapse of the peace negotiations.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, the influential newspaper Al-Ahram reported that Egypt considers next week's Middle East summit talks in the United States as important as the upcoming Camp David Middle East summit talks as a "cover" for the elimination of the Christian forces, assuming that Israel will not dare intervene for fear of inviting a collapse of the peace negotiations.

Poses Problem to UN

'Lost' Lebanon Battalion Disintegrating in South

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 — Lebanon's "lost battalion" is withering away in the shell-pocked terrain of southern Lebanon — and with it, many fear, the United Nations' credibility as a peacekeeping force.

Six hundred men of the reorganized Lebanese Army of Beirut were stalled by the shellfire of Christian militiamen in the village of Kautaba July 31. Last week only 110 remained.

Frustrated and demoralized, the Lebanese have been pulling back into areas less susceptible to the vagaries of the Christian gunners. Their aim of establishing Beirut's sovereignty over the southern border country has been effectively blocked.

Many observers believe that the battalion's ignominious defeat at the hands of a band of militiamen — and the UN's inability to help the battalion — casts doubts on the UN troops' effectiveness in maintaining any Middle East peace.

"If they can't do it there," said an Israeli official, "would the UN be able to do any better on the West Bank, or in the Gaza Strip?"

Israelis became disenchanted with the United Nations when the Arab-Soviet bloc-Third World voting majority emerged in the General Assembly, and the discomfort of the United Nations is quietly savored in some government circles in Jerusalem.

Mandate Expires Next Month

UN officials say that if the Lebanese battalion is not moved south by then it may influence the decision of the Security Council.

Until Somoza Resigns

Nicaragua Businessmen Vote to Support Strike

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Chambers of Commerce voted yesterday to support — beginning today — a nationwide strike that is to continue until President Anastasio Somoza resigns.

The 36-3 secret ballot, taken in a meeting of delegates from business groups from throughout the country, has heightened the prospects for the general strike, which got off to a shaky start Friday.

The strike was called by the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of opposition groups including business, political and other civilian organizations. It followed last

Tuesday's seizure of the National Palace, and an estimated 1,000 hostages, by guerrillas of the Sandinista Liberation Front, a clandestine organization dedicated to the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

The guerrillas won the release of 59 of their comrades from Nicaraguan jails Thursday, following the release of the hostages, the guerrillas and the released prisoners were flown to Panama.

(Since then, two persons have been killed by the National Guard in Masaya, east of Managua, and one person in the capital itself, United Press International reports.)

Israelis Place Curfew

On Palestinian Camp

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (AP) — Israeli troops clamped a curfew on the Balata Palestinian refugee camp in the occupied West Bank yesterday after a firebomb was thrown at an Israeli police jeep patrolling the camp, an army spokesman said today.

The incident was the 21st reported act of sabotage in the past two weeks by Palestinian guerrillas. Israeli officials believe the guerrillas' campaign is designed to disrupt the atmosphere before the opening next week of the Mideast summit meeting in the United States.

The warnings underscored a growing dilemma for Israel as the Camp David summit nears: If Israel were to intervene in Lebanon, it could give Mr. Sadat a pretext for scuttling the Camp David talks and thereby intensify world opinion.

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Tass photo provides a rare look at Soviet flight controllers during the Soyuz-Salyut linkup.

Soyuz-31 Cosmonauts Begin Work on Salyut-6

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (UPI) — The "international crew" aboard the Salyut-6 space station today began a 12-hour workday that included medical experiments and photography.

It was the first full day since Soyuz-31, with Soviet cosmonaut Valeri Bykovsky and Sigmund Jaehn of East Germany, linked with the space lab last night.

The pair joined cosmonaut Alexander Ivanchenkov and Vladimir Kovalenko, who have been aboard Salyut-6 for 72 days. Tass said that Mr. Jaehn and Mr. Bykovsky would stay in space for seven days.

The four cosmonauts were reported to be using electrocardiograms and other equipment to test their cardiovascular systems. They also will study the effect of space flight on bacteria and tissue cultures and photograph the Earth, Tass said.

The Soyuz-31 crewmen were the second visitors to the space station in two months. Soyuz-30, with a Soviet and a Polish cosmonaut aboard, docked late in June and returned to earth July 5.

Separate Incidents Appear Related

Spain Gunmen Murder 4 Law Officials

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Aug. 28 (NYT) — Terrorists today murdered two members of the parliamentarian civil guard and a national policeman in Galicia, the Basque region and Barcelona in what appeared to be an orchestrated spasm of violence. [Gunmen shot and killed a police

detective in the Basque border town of Iruia, Reuters reported.]

The killings, which came as the Senate was completing its approval of Spain's new constitution, seemed to be another rear-guard attempt to derail the nation's progress toward firmly rooted democratic institutions. But they produced little visible commotion and one afternoon

daily in Madrid gave them third-ranking prominence after Pope John Paul's decision not to have a formal coronation and the paralysis of air traffic in Palma de Mallorca as a result of the French air controllers' strike.

The police assassinations were done in the usual manner of Spain's tiny bands of urban terrorists, who have so far evoked widespread condemnation except in the disaffected northern Basque provinces, where grievances against the central government linger.

Shot in Head

In the Galician city of Santiago de Compostela, two young men in blue jeans walked up to a 40-year-old civil guard who was buying meat from his sister and, without a word, shot him in the head.

In the Basque town of Mondragon, two youths gunned down another civil guard, a 46-year-old father of seven children, as he was going to the post office in plain clothes. In Barcelona, three young men pumped several bullets into a gray-uniformed member of the national police as he left his station outside a post office to get a sandwich from his car.

In Barcelona, another policeman gave chase to the assassins and, after encircling the city zoo to which they were believed to have fled, arrested three armed men after a brief shootout. One of the three was wounded in the leg.

Since Franco's death in November, 1975, there have been 129 political killings in Spain — 73 by terrorists, 51 by the police and five of uncertain motivation.

Political violence has been heavily concentrated in the four Basque provinces, where 10 persons have been killed this summer alone and where 76 of the 129 political killings have taken place.

There was no immediate overall claim for the murders today, though their location — in three regions (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Hanoi, Peking Square Off in Border Fight

Kremlin Is Said To Send Missiles To Aid Vietnam To Aid Vietnam Following Clash

By George McArthur

SINGAPORE, Aug. 28 — The Soviet Union is shipping major amounts of military equipment including missiles — into Vietnam for the first time since the Vietnam War ended in 1975.

The secret Soviet military aid is evidently designed to strengthen Vietnam in its current confrontation with China.

The Soviet shipments have been confirmed by Western diplomatic sources with access to reports from Hanoi. These sources lacked detailed knowledge of the shipments but agreed that the amount was significant. It is more than spare parts and replacement equipment for the vast amount of Russian military hardware furnished Vietnam during the war.

"It is big stuff," said one diplomatic source.

The shipments reportedly include artillery, vehicles of several types and missiles, presumably ground-to-air missiles for anti-aircraft defense and surface-to-surface missiles for coastal defense.

Some Airfield

Some of the hardware has been airlifted from Moscow on a priority basis.

Western experts said that a relatively small but steady flow of Soviet arms — including probably Styx missiles for coastal defense — has been going to Vietnam for some time.

A significant increase was noted, however, shortly after the Chinese abruptly halted all aid to Vietnam in early July and Vietnam quickly countered by joining COMECON — the economic alliance of the Moscow-dominated Warsaw Pact.

Although the new arm shipments are regarded by Western experts as significant, the real importance is probably equally psychological.

Since Vietnam's confrontation with China over the treatment of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam escalated early this year, the Chinese have built up their military forces on the Vietnamese border and have moved air units — including jet bombers — to the south.

Call to Arms

In mid-August Hanoi radio displayed its nervousness over the border war with Cambodia and the escalating confrontation with China by broadcasting what amounted to a nationwide call to arms.

A directive of the Communist Party Central Committee directed the Vietnamese people to "fight resolutely to win victory in the southwestern border war, strengthen our national defense, and stand

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From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Aug. 28 — China today accused Vietnamese troops of invading Chinese land and establishing defense positions to hold the territory.

They dug trenches and laid barbed wire on the Chinese territory," the Chinese news agency said in a report on the most serious incident yet along the border.

Hanoi radio broadcast monitored in Singapore, meanwhile, said that six Chinese ships were detained earlier this month for intruding into Vietnamese waters last month near Quang Ninh Province. It did not say what happened to the ships or their crews.

No Counterattack

The Chinese news agency said that the Vietnamese troops pushed more than a mile into Chinese territory on Friday night after "they killed a number of Chinese," injured "dozens of others" and drove 2,000 Chinese residents of Vietnam across the border. It said that Chinese troops and border guards protested the action but "made no counterattack."

The action, the report said, have "aroused great indignation among the Chinese army men and people at Yu Yi Kuan," a border point known as Friendship Pass.

"What do the Vietnamese authorities want to do? How far do they plan to follow the Soviet revisionists' anti-China maneuvers?"

The report said the Vietnamese provoked the latest incident "after a series of military arrangements and preparation of public opinion." The first phase was a "sudden attack" on the Chinese residents they drove across the border, which China closed last month after more than 160,000 Chinese had fled from Vietnam into China.

'Second Step'

Then, Friday night, "they started the second step of this well-prepared scheme to occupy China's territory. The main actors this time were over 200 Vietnamese army men, armed with daggers, pistols, hand grenades, sticks and bags of stones."

"Throughout the night they dug trenches and laid barbed wire on the Chinese territory," the report charged.

Vietnam has not confirmed or denied that the area was occupied.

The incident on Friday was the most serious to date in the dispute between the two countries over the status of the more than 1 million Chinese in Vietnam. Hanoi radio reports said that the chief Chinese negotiator in talks on the ethnic Chinese left Hanoi today. It did not say whether he would return or when the talks would resume.

Hua Ends E. Europe Visit With Yugoslav Port Tour

PULA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 28 (AP) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng held a last round of talks with Yugoslav host President Tito today, ending a

two-week visit to Eastern Europe that angered the Soviet Union.

The 57-year-old Chinese leader, who was in Romania for five days before his nine-day visit to Yugoslavia, leaves Tuesday morning for a three-day visit to Iran before returning home.

Romania and Yugoslavia have Communist governments but maintain foreign policies separate from the Russians. Moscow, which has been at odds with China over ideological and border issues since the early 1960s, has attacked Mr. Hua's visit as an anti-Soviet gesture and a threat to Communist unity in Eastern Europe.

Today Mr. Hua visited the Ulanj shipyards here, where \$50 million worth of ships are being built for China. Yugoslavia already has delivered 15 cargo ships to China.

Mr. Hua arrived at the shipyards on Mr. Tito's yacht Podgorica. Mr. Tito, who is 86, did not accompany him on the tour.

Meeting at Tito Retreat

The two have been meeting on Brioni Island. Mr. Tito's secluded retreat a mile offshore in the Adriatic Sea.

The Yugoslav news agency said that the talks centered largely on the nonaligned movement, world trouble spots and bilateral issues.

While the visit caused continuous hostile comment from the Soviet Union, it's effect on Yugoslav-Soviet relations was of little apparent concern to Yugoslavs.

There is less talk in this city of 70,000 about Mr. Hua's visit than about the visiting circus from Brazil.

Amphibious Unit Skillfully Keeps Order in Venice

By Louis B. Fleming

VENICE, Aug. 28 — Two speedboats roared to life at the canal-side Quersura, the central police station. One roared south toward the main shipping channel. Another sliced north through the crowded, narrow waterways to the lagoon between Venice and the mainland. Other police speedboats converged on the Piazza San Marco. Radio-equipped foot patrols fanned out along the key canals.

All were seeking to close in on "Cochise," the popular name for the notorious Silvano Maistrello, 29, who had a record of seven prison escapes. He had just tied up his speedboat in a canal near the piazza while he and two other gunmen robbed a nearby bank.

When the police radio crackled "bank robbery in progress," officers leaped to the helms of their speedboats almost as soon as the robbers had emptied the money trays.

Shot to Death

A detective recalled that it was "standard procedure," but it spelled disaster for Cochise Maistrello. Minutes later, still wearing the ski mask he had worn in the robbery, Cochise was shot to death in his own boat. The other two jumped overboard; one was hauled out of the canal and the other was captured five days later.

"And we got the 30 million lire back, too," a police officer said with a smile. "We don't have many bank robberies around here."

Three security forces keep law and order in the 496 miles of canals, the 210 square miles of lagoon and the streets of Venice. They have 100 speedboats at their command. None of the narrow streets of Venice proper will accommodate

a squad car, although patrol cars are used in other areas of the multi-island city.

The local police have 30 boats and the Carabinieri, a part of the military, have 20.

The third security force, the Guardia di Finanza, is Italy's coast guard, tax police and border patrol. Its diverse operations in Venice require 50 boats, including four high-speed offshore craft to intercept smugglers in the Adriatic and carry out rescue operations.

All three departments cooperate with one another. The first to respond often depends on which telephone number is dialed. Sometimes all three methods of deploying officers — by boat, by car and on foot — are called into play, as in the case of a recent murder handled by the Carabinieri.

"The murder was at Tre Ponti, a short walk from the railroad station where three bridges cross the canals," recalled Col. Andrea Castellano, who commands the Venice Carabinieri.

When the call came in, three Carabinieri squad cars were dispatched from Mestre, on the mainland, to seal off the causeway from Venice. A patrol boat was dispatched through the canals to the murder scene. Radio-directed foot patrols from a substation at the nearby Piazza Roma moved over the bridges to the scene, tracked down the boxed-in murderer and captured him within half an hour.

But it is not always that easy.

"At low water, some of the canals are impassable," Col. Castellano said. "When the water is very high, some boats will not clear under the bridges. And then there is always the problem of fog."

There are two other basic problems: the im-

mensity of the lagoon and the complexity of the ship traffic through it.

Deceiving at first glance, the lagoon appears to be miles of open water, ideal for the hot pursuit of smugglers. But in most of it, the depth is measured in inches instead of feet. Boats and ships can move only in special canals, many of them maintained by laborious dredging.

"There is a constant movement of ships," Col. Carlo Valentino of the Guardia di Finanza said, illustrating with a map of the complex port and harbor arrangements. "It's the most concentrated industrial port activity in Europe."

Some smuggling is done in freighters that sail up boldly to the docks, hoping that their contraband cargo will go unnoticed in the confusion of so much shipping. One coastal freighter had 16 tons of cigarettes in its hold when officers raided it.

But much of the smuggling is done by high-speed motorboats. They rendezvous with large ships and pick up untaxed cigarettes. "The motorboats, in turn, divide their illicit cargoes with smaller speedboats that can then disperse like a swarm of gnats, making it difficult to apprehend them."

The Guardia is experimenting with jet-stream-propelled boats that run virtually on the surface, skimming over the shallow parts of the lagoon. Capt. Carmine Scarnano, standing on the dock of the Guardia's Stazione Navale, watched a sleek experimental craft race up the

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John Paul's First Words

ROME, Aug. 28 (UPI) — According to Cardinal Joseph Höffner of West Germany, Pope John Paul I's first words to the cardinals who elected him Saturday were:

"God forgive you for what you did to me."

The cardinal related the remark in a pastoral letter to his diocese in Cologne.

News Analysis

Carter Puts Political Skill To Tests of Summit Crisis

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT) — President Carter, who may have negotiated a tenuous passage through the rough waters of the Camp David summit, is likely to find that none of the rapid tests that are as perilous as the political tests that are at the Camp David summit after Labor Day.

Pragmatically, the White House acknowledges that there are considerable risks in trying to push President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel toward a Middle East peace. But officials insist that the alternative of diplomatic deadlock and possible renewed Arab-Israeli fighting are even more unpalatable. Yet the unspoken truth is that Mr. Carter, like so many of his predecessors, cannot resist the lure of the summit.

President Roosevelt felt the need for wartime conferences with Stalin and Churchill. Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon had the same confidence in their ability to sway friends and adversaries through face-to-face diplomacy, a confidence sometimes justified and sometimes shattered in the event. In 1972, Mr. Nixon did achieve an important arms agreement with the Soviet Union, but he failed in 1974, and Mr. Kennedy's meeting with Nikita Khrushchev at Vienna — during the Cuba crisis — was a disaster.

Draws to Meetings
Yet, whatever the risks — and they can be every bit as great as Camp David for Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat as they are for Mr. Carter — political leaders seem drawn to such meetings. Not only do they sense that he can better take each other's measure than through the indirect intricacies of normal diplomacy, but many of them suffer from that special pride of politicians in their own powers of persuasion, their personal ability to cut through bureaucratic red tape, to overcome obstacles and to strike deals that have eluded lesser officials.

For all his inexperience in foreign affairs before coming to the White House, Mr. Carter is no exception to this tendency. When the history of his administration is ultimately written, people will see how quickly he fell under the spell of his powers as sovereign, how rapidly he turned to personal diplomacy and how richly he savored his relations with other leaders.

Those who have heard his confidences over coffee at the White House are often struck by how much pain he has taken with his personal correspondence with foreign chiefs of state. He will reveal, for example, that he has exchanged about 10 rounds of correspondence

Nixon Sponsors Fund Raiser at San Clemente

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP) — Former President Richard Nixon, sponsoring his first political event since resigning the presidency four years ago, entertained more than 400 Republicans at a fund-raising reception at his seaside estate yesterday.

State Rep. Robert Badham said that Mr. Nixon limited his brief speech to reminiscences about his Orange County past.

Mr. Badham, representing the United Republican Finance Committee of Orange County, said that Mr. Nixon gave no indication of plans for his own political future.

Mr. Nixon resigned as president in August of 1974 because of the Watergate scandal.

The \$250,000 plate affair raised more than \$100,000, Mr. Badham said.

Bakke Seeking Reimbursement For Legal Costs
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Allan Bakke wants the University of California to pay the expenses of his costly but successful legal fight to gain admission to medical school.

The U.S. Supreme Court earlier this year ordered the university to admit Mr. Bakke, a white, to the University of California at Davis medical school. The ruling said in part that the school's policy of reserving a specified number of places for minority students was discriminatory.

Mr. Bakke filed a motion with the California Supreme Court Friday saying he incurred a financial hardship as a result of the case. He said he has a wife and three children to support and will be giving up his job to enter medical school this fall.

His attorneys contended that his court costs should be paid under a 1976 federal law providing that those bringing a case involving "significant social issues" be compensated if they won. The amount of Mr. Bakke's legal costs was not specified.

Israel Names U.S. Envoy
TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (AP) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has named Ephraim Evron, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, to replace Simcha Diniz as Israel's ambassador to the United States. The Foreign Ministry announced today. The appointment must be approved by the Cabinet.

with the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. On more than one occasion, Mr. Carter has taken the trouble to write out letters "to that Brezhnev would know that it came from me personally."

Even when his most knowledgeable foreign-policy advisers are wary of predicting early success in arms talks with Moscow, Mr. Carter himself will tell acquaintances he believes that he and Mr. Brezhnev could strike an agreement and sweep away the remaining differences if they could only get together for a couple of days.

Probably in no other region of the world has he struck up more important relationships than with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin. He speaks of them both with respect, showing special warmth for Mr. Sadat after the Egyptian's daring gamble for peace in the Middle East during his journey to Jerusalem last November. And he recalls moving how the Israeli leader broke into tears at a private White House dinner when he began to envision the chances for peace with the Arabs.

It is these personal experiences that have evidently given Mr. Carter confidence that he can overcome the hurdles and achieve an important diplomatic breakthrough at Camp David, primarily by bringing the two adversaries together again, talking through their problems with him, appealing to their commitment to peace and emphasizing the risks of failure, exercising his own personal chemistry on them.

Conscious of the stakes, the White House has been chary of making predictions, scarcely about its tactics. As Vice President Mondale told reporters at breakfast last week, Mr. Carter will try to "prod and urge" the two leaders to make compromises, but he does not have an ultimate peace formula.

To reassure the Israelis who have always feared the imposition of a U.S. settlement, Mr. Mondale has emphasized that the Americans had no "comprehensive plan or a specific detail plan." But he made clear that this did not mean that the president would not take the initiative to break the diplomatic log jam.

Prodding and Urging
"We reserve the right to make suggestions and give ideas," he asserted. "As the process develops, [the president] plans to make suggestions, urge changes where those suggestions might be helpful and to prod and urge toward a peaceful settlement."

Even that modest description has stirred some nervousness in Israel for it comes closer to the Egyptian definition of the U.S. role than the Israeli concept. Repeatedly, Mr. Sadat has called for President Carter to become "a full partner" in the Camp David talks, and he has said that one reason he was so willing to attend was that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had promised him that this would be the U.S. role.

More warily, Mr. Begin has tried to define the U.S. function as serving as "an honest broker" between the two sides, a considerably more neutral, more passive concept. Nor is this merely a matter of semantics. It is already a matter of negotiating tactics for the summit, an effort by Israel to fend off U.S. pressures that the Israelis feel have been focused too heavily on them in recent months.

The White House response in private is that the summit is actually to Mr. Begin's advantage because it sets aside the effort of Mr. Sadat to negotiate with the Labor Zionist opposition or with Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister.

For their part, the Americans are saying privately that they will shy away from phrases like "the Begin peace plan" or "the United Nations Resolution 242" (on terms of a settlement that raised red flags on either side).

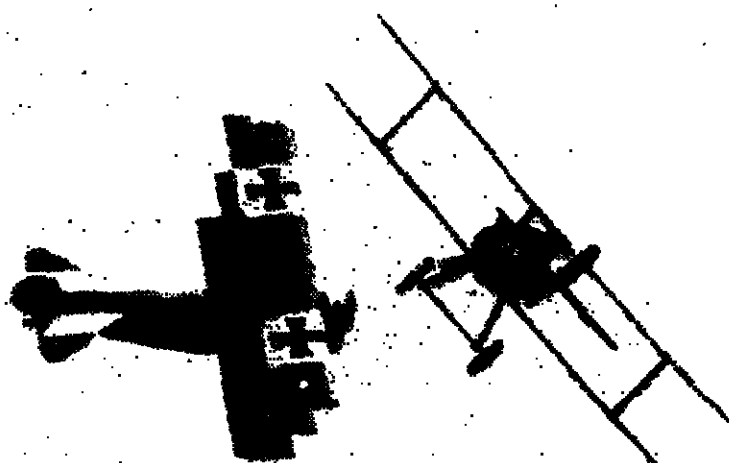
Washington's estimate is that Egypt is ready to make a separate settlement with Israel provided that the Israelis give him a way to do it by accepting in principle the idea of withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Hints of Flexibility
The Americans point out that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel has already hinted at some flexibility on the question of Israeli sovereignty over those disputed areas, after a five-year transition. For the Egyptians, this is still too vague. Other Arab nations are pressuring Cairo to show some practical fruits of Mr. Sadat's nine-month old peace initiative.

Not only does the Egyptian leader feel the pressure to deliver something, but also with a congressional election only weeks away and with many of his legislative initiatives stalled or substantially altered by Congress, Mr. Carter badly needs some success.

Privately, he exudes a new confidence that his political fortunes are about to turn upward after so many discouraging months in the public-opinion polls.

He is more relaxed about his time, more prepared to spend it mingling with politicians and journalists and using less of it to master piles and piles of paperwork. The mere fact that he could take two weeks off to visit his Georgia home and to enjoy the quiet wilderness of the American West bespeaks a certain poise. But it is also evidence that he is gathering himself for what he knows will be a critical push ahead right after he comes back from vacation.



COMBAT DISPLAY — A 1917 German Fokker and a French Nieuport 28 circle tightly in a simulated dogfight during the Gathering of Eagles Air Show at the Chino, Calif., airport.

Resisters vs. Those Who Cooperated

Former Vietnam POWs Bitterly Split

By Peter Arnett

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP) — As the United States is reaching out to resolve its political differences with Vietnam, a bitter gulf dividing some of the war's survivors grows deeper.

It has led to charges of treason, a lawsuit, a suicide and continuing animosity. The conflict is between two groups of U.S. military who were held prisoner in North Vietnam during the war — those who resisted their captors and those who willingly cooperated.

Neither side is large in this personal war. Both are convinced that they are right. And the attacks on the anti-war POWs have only strengthened their convictions.

"Most of the POWs celebrate the day they were released. But I celebrate the day I was captured," said

Robert Chenoweth, a former U.S. Army sergeant taken prisoner in 1968. "It was a red-letter day for me, the day I began understanding another race."

Peace Committee

A peace committee that Mr. Chenoweth helped form actively opposed the war through taped statements and meetings with visiting pacifists.

Mr. Chenoweth's group infuriated senior Air Force and Navy officers also held prisoner. They demanded that the primary guide for resisting their captors be the U.S. Military Code of Conduct's requirement that only name, rank and serial number be given.

Two of these officers later filed charges against 10 in the anti-war group. The charges were dropped on compassionate grounds after the suicide of one of those named, Abel

Kavanaugh of Westminster, Colo. He left a note saying that he could not face imprisonment again.

The Code of Conduct has since been reworded to allow POWs greater latitude in responding to questions from their captors. The anti-war POWs see this as one vindication of their actions.

However, several books by former POWs and others have harshly criticized Mr. Chenoweth and the other anti-war prisoners. The critics continue to speak out against them on talk shows and on the lecture circuit.

Dispute Torture Reports

On the other hand, at least four of the anti-war prisoners are still convinced that they were right and continue to say so — also disputing the general view that torture was widespread in Vietnamese prison camps.

"The majority of POWs felt the same way I did but were reluctant to assist us because of possible reprisals at home," said Michael Branch, a former Army specialist fourth class who spent five years in prison and admitted signing anti-war statements, appearing on regular radio programs in Hanoi and writing letters to President Nixon and congressmen denouncing the war.

"I'm only sorry I didn't cooperate sooner," said Mr. Branch, now a graduate student at the University of Ohio at Athens. He is studying Southeast Asian politics.

Former U.S. Marine Lt. Col. Ed Miller of Los Angeles said that he "openly criticized the war, I have always said what I think. Our country thrives on dissent."

Shot Down in 1967

He was shot down in October, 1967, and said that he attempted to resist giving classified information. Since coming home, Mr. Miller has gotten a law degree and says he is "a lawyer for the downtrodden."

These prisoners also dispute the other POWs' views on torture. "I don't believe the North Vietnamese had a systematic plan to torture prisoners," said Alfonso Riatte of Los Angeles, a former Marine master sergeant imprisoned in 1967. He said that he was held in several camps, including the notorious "Hanoi Hilton."

"To resist was to be punished, as I was after two unsuccessful escape attempts," Mr. Riatte said. "But overall I think they treated us very well."

Mr. Miller said, "I don't believe most of the torture stories. I would say around 10 percent were tortured. One man I know was placed in solitary after going out of his way to give his captors a hard time."

"To my knowledge," said Mr. Chenoweth, "30 or 35 POWs were tortured, and they were the hard-liners who believed implacably in adhering to every word of the Code of Conduct. I know torture was not a policy of the Vietnamese."

Talk Openly

The former POWs talk openly about their experiences. Mr. Riatte, who works with disabled veterans in an outreach program, said, "I tell them I suffer a stigma from the war. Most of them are sympathetic. They say I have done something few have ever done, that I resisted the war in prison. As the years go by, I feel I am being vindicated."

Mr. Chenoweth, who works for a Washington, D.C., research firm, said that people continue to be surprised when he talks of his treatment during imprisonment and when he says he was sorry to leave Vietnam.

"I knew there was no danger from our captors," he said. "What I was most concerned about was our reception back home when we would get released."

Mr. Branch is still bitter about the treatment that he received when he came home. He said that he was ill with dysentery and was placed alone in a room at the Ireland Army Hospital at Fort Knox, Ky., with two military policemen outside his door.

Nowadays, in his classes, Mr. Branch argues with professors who he thinks do not understand the subtleties of Southeast Asian politics.

Mr. Miller, who said he had once hoped to be a Marine Corps general, recently sued another former POW who he believes slandered him on a radio talk show.

Nearly 300 former prisoners of war had a reunion in Los Angeles last May and were invited to former President Nixon's home at San Clemente. None of the anti-war prisoners was invited.

Toughness Attributed to Rafshoon

Carter Image Being Remolded

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WP) — In his two months as an official member of the White House senior staff, Gerald Rafshoon has been credited or blamed, depending on the point of view — for inspiring the following developments:

• President Carter's well-publicized tour of Civil War battlefields last month.

• The president's journey to New York for a media extravaganza involving the signing of federal legislation to the city.

• Mr. Carter's raft adventures along the Salmon River in Idaho last week as he vacationed in the West, a region where he has deep political problems.

• The so-called "reemphing" of the presidency, with the return of "Hall to the Chief," the long, black presidential limousine and other signs of creeping imperialism.

There have been published reports that Mr. Rafshoon, 44, who was Mr. Carter's image-molder in the 1976 campaign, is gradually assuming the role of "chief of staff" in the White House in an effort to shore up the president's popularity. Last week in a critical editorial, the Wall Street Journal even suggested that Mr. Carter's veto of a \$36 billion weapons-procurement bill was part of a carefully conceived "get tough" act in the White House.

The editorial was headlined, "The Rafshoon Veto." To these and other suggestions that he is now pulling most of the strings at the end of which Jimmy Carter dances, the former advertising executive, friend of the president and thoroughly non-"good-old-boy" shakes his head in dismay and denial.

'Not a Magician'

"The term 'image maker' connotes magic," he says. "I am not a magician."

He is not. But along with Anne Wexler, the politically savvy former undersecretary of commerce who joined the White House staff shortly before he did, Mr. Rafshoon has quickly become one of the most important and influential aides around the president, generating an increasingly aggressive White House tone that is likely to grow in the months ahead.

The weapons-bill veto is a case in point. For months, Mr. Carter and his aides have been looking for a bill to veto, a vehicle to challenge Congress and counter the president's image as a weak and vacillating leader.

A major weapons-procurement measure, however, was a tough call. The last president to take such a bold step was James Polk, whose single term is shrouded in obscurity. For Congress to override the veto would further cement the image of weakness.

But while such influential aides as Mr. Carter's press secretary Jody Powell, and his domestic-policy chief, Stuart Eizenstat, worried about such factors, Mr. Rafshoon argued strongly for the veto.

Risk of Override

"If it was right, and he believed in it, he would do it well," Mr. Rafshoon recalled of his thinking at the time. As for the "weakness" issue and the inherent risk of an override, he said: "Which would look worse — for him to risk being overridden, or to stand up there trying to justify signing a bill he was known to be against?"

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ant speeches, and his preparation for news conferences is now much more thorough, with Mr. Rafshoon and other aides peppering him with likely questions for an hour or more before each session. Gone is the long-standing White House pretense that the president knew the issues so well he needed virtually no preparation.

Essentially, Mr. Rafshoon argues that the president has become the victim of his own "overreaction." He "overreacted" to the initial image of a Bible-toting, uncompromising Southerner by being too accommodating with Congress. He "overreacted" to his own campaign promises by rushing forth with scores of poorly conceived programs just so he could say he kept his word. And he "overreacted" to the excesses of the Nixon administration by stripping his own presidency of some of the tools necessary to get things done in Washington.

Break With Kennedy

Thus, Mr. Rafshoon is prepared to argue for more vetoes and welcomes the president's public break with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., over national health insurance.

"I would rather draw the line on important, substantive issues like that than some of the petty stuff we have been involved in," he said. "If I could, I would do it every day." Nor is it surprising that both Mr. Rafshoon and Miss Wexler are known to care little for Mr. Carter's promise to cut down the size of the staff — a promise that has resulted, in Mr. Rafshoon's words, in too many things "falling between the cracks" in the White House.

But there are limits to the changes a presidential adviser or "image-maker" can produce. "Nobody here is pretending that this one person is going to transform things," said an aide who is among Mr. Rafshoon's strongest admirers.

But this same official said that Mr. Rafshoon has helped convince Mr. Carter that there is more to being president than studying the issues and making decisions — that unless he does "the other half of the job" and "spends more time selling himself" he will fail.

Croat Activists Are Charged for Chicago Attack

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (UPI) — A federal grand jury has indicted two Croatian activists for holding four persons hostage at the West German Consulate on Aug. 17, to try to force the release of an imprisoned countryman.

The four-count indictment charged Bozo Kelava, 36, from San Mateo, Calif., and Mile Kodzoman, 33, from Chicago, with holding the hostages in violation of federal laws against the kidnapping of foreign officials or guests of the United States.

Six persons were held during the 10-hour siege in the 10th-floor office of the Michigan Avenue building, but the indictment listed only four of the hostages. The two others held were consulate employees.

All were released unharmed. The accused are being held in lieu of \$1 million each. They reportedly demanded that the West German government free Stjepan Bilandzic, charged with participation in a bombing attack against Yugoslavs in Germany in which one person was killed.

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The First John Paul

With a speed that was surprising and a choice that was startling, the College of Cardinals has chosen a pope.

Cardinal Albino Luciani, patriarch of Venice, had certainly not been one of the choices of Vatican watchers when the cardinals had been summoned to perform their most solemn duty: to select a successor to the late Paul VI. Yet the speed with which the conclave acted — only four ballots were necessary — did not seem to suggest a prolonged stalemate, from which someone merely inoffensive might emerge as a compromise. Somehow, Cardinal Luciani must have made an impress, early and effectively.

In his first appearances as bishop of Rome, head of the 700 million Roman Catholics in the world, Albino Luciani was effective for warmth and essential humanity. And his first message to the world demonstrated why he had chosen John Paul I as his title on the papal throne. For it was an address that seemed to show both the innovative drive of John XXIII and the traditional roots to which Paul VI clung.

It suggested, indeed, that the conclave decided on the patriarch of Venice as a compromise even before the votes themselves dictated such an escape from deadlock.

This circumstance of such a compromise is, perhaps, as important as the choice itself. That the Roman Catholic Church shows divisions between liberals and conservatives, in both social areas and theology, is apparent enough. The Council, Vatican II, wrought many changes; Pope Paul, administratively, did much to carry out the advanced ideas of John XXIII, but drew the line against change at certain points — contra-

ception, abortion, the admission of women into the priesthood. This course touched off rebellion among such theological conservatives as Archbishop Lefebvre and inspired discontent among many liberals.

If this division had been apparent among the cardinals, who have gained in effectiveness under the new system and are certain to increase their influence, the church would have faced serious trouble. A pope chosen by a conclave so split it could resolve only on a compromise choice after long wrangling, to preside in form over a religious community that contained many dissenters, could promise little peace within the church. But one who signaled his own accession to the papacy by taking the names of his two predecessors, who offered both innovation and the retention of theological landmarks of the faith — backed by a College of Cardinals that presumably supports exactly that point of view — such a pope might not revolutionize the church or open many new windows in the Vatican. But he would move, and he would have very powerful backing within the Catholic hierarchy.

So Pope John Paul I may not solve all the problems of an ancient church in a fast-changing world. But who could? Certainly the first pope to openly combine, symbolically, the trends pursued by his immediate predecessors is not himself a personality who stands for division. And even in the first hours of his unexpected rise to the papacy he has demonstrated an understanding both of the causes of division and the need for unity, not only Catholic unity but that of all persons of goodwill.

McClure and the Gas Bill

The sound of camel bells, mellifluous and insistent, is now clearly audible over the quarrel about the natural-gas bill. The Great Congressional Bazaar is open for business, and the bidding is brisk. Until this point, the politics of natural-gas pricing had been largely ideological, and a lot of the ideology was pretty trivial. The McClure episode has changed that drastically.

The outcome may well be final disaster for the natural-gas bill, and with it President Carter's whole energy plan. So it was no surprise that a natural-gas compromise was listed high among the purposes of the president's decision to return to Washington from vacation tomorrow, two days ahead of schedule. In a desperate attempt to recruit a crucial vote for the natural-gas compromise, the administration has entangled it in the dire politics of the breeder reactor. Because the breeder generates plutonium, it opens questions far more portentous than the price of gas. But at the same time the breeder program, with its heavy research and construction budgets, constitutes patronage on a big scale. Along with public issues of the deepest importance, the gas bill is being swept into the endless haggling over where federal dollars are to be spent.

The administration needed the vote of Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, to get its natural-gas bill from the conference committee to the Senate floor. The secretary of energy, James Schlesinger, suggested to Mr. McClure that the Carter administration was preparing to increase the funds for research on reactor fuels. Mr. McClure gave his assent to the gas bill — and then claimed to have won from the administration an important expansion of the nuclear program, which he supports. At that, Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., swung vehemently into opposition. As for the administration, it denied that it had changed its plans at all. Secretary Schlesinger declared that it did nothing but point out to Sen.

McClure the decisions that it had already made. Sen. McClure says that he extracted a deal: Mr. Schlesinger says that there was no deal. Who's right? Present evidence is inconclusive. But one thing is beyond argument. This incident vastly widens the controversy over the tortured gas bill.

To follow the patronage aspects, it is helpful to know that the Energy Department's Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, with some 9,500 jobs, is a large presence in a small state. The Idaho lab does work on the development of nuclear fuels. The administration evidently intends to expand that work, but remains adamant in its opposition to building the Clinch River breeder reactor. Clinch River is in Tennessee, and Sen. Baker, the minority leader, is considerably more important to the final passage of energy bills than Sen. McClure. The administration has inadvertently persuaded both of them that it is shifting money out of Mr. Baker's state into Mr. McClure's.

At another level, the issue is the search for a breeder-reactor fuel cycle that does not use plutonium, or at least does not use it in the dangerous and accessible form that Clinch River would produce. There are a number of senators who are open to negotiation on natural gas, but not on the breeder reactor and plutonium. That is the dilemma of this kind of bargaining over key votes.

The McClure vote was essential to move the bill the next inch, but it was obtained in a way that now jeopardizes final passage altogether. Whether there was a specific deal does not really make much difference. It is beyond dispute that the administration drew a connection between the gas bill and the breeder reactor. The defeat of the bill would be bad for the administration, and bad for the country. But avoiding that defeat has suddenly become more difficult than ever.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Carter's Raft Trip

It is as absurd for an American president to expect to lose his official White House tail as for a turtle to try to escape from its shell. Ordinary people can hope to get away from it all in remote places on holiday, but for Jimmy Carter to try to do likewise — on a raft in Idaho — suggests naivete and lack of realism.

In any case, a simple holiday for a president involves security arrangements of such elaboration and complexity that the taxpayer ends up paying more than he would for the hiring of Versailles. Such simplicity is both extravagant and ostentatious.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Remembering Liberation

Next to the liberation of Stalingrad and Leningrad the liberation of Paris was one of the great European landmarks of victory in World War II. Imaginatively and with a proper sense of history, M. Jacques Chirac as mayor of Paris has invited 11 other mayors (from abroad) to share the Parisians' remembered joy. . . . Mayor Chirac has done a service to the review of modern history by having so many other mayors along. No one in the Western world begrudges Paris its pride and its liberation, least of all when a leader of the Gaullists is for once the first to recognize that it could only have been achieved within a framework of alliance.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1903

LONDON — Minutes of evidence given to the War Office Commission of Enquiry were published last night and afforded new insights into the running of the Boer War, and instances of inefficiency in its handling. Examples given were: The intelligence section of the War Office for South Africa consisted of two men and a young clerk; at the outbreak of the war, there were no complete maps of the Orange Free State, Natal, or Transvaal districts; and no one was aware until too late that the Boers possessed heavy artillery.

Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1928

PARIS — Ten feminists were taken into custody last week after apparently attempting to force their way into a meeting where the Briand-Kellogg peace pact was being discussed. The women, representing the committee for International Action of the National Women's Party, were trying to obtain ratification of an "Equal Rights Treaty" between men and women of the world. A spokeswoman for the group claimed that police interfered with them because they believed that they were Communists.



The Kennedy Phenomenon

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — Once again the boom is on for Sen. Edward Kennedy's presidential candidacy. New polls show him stronger than President Carter as a Democratic presidential candidate for 1980. Local politicians want Kennedy, not Carter, to come to their districts to back them, and Kennedy seems glad to say yes. One labor politician is quoted as saying that inviting Kennedy used to be thought "good leverage to get the president; now a lot of us don't want Carter anyway."

This is cause for thought about the state of American political health today, and not just about the fortunes of maladroitness presidents faced with glamorous rivals. There is a troubling aspect to this persistence of the Kennedy candidacy and Kennedy popularity.

The Name

Teddy Kennedy by now unquestionably has become an able and influential senator. But there are other good senators who would like to become president of the United States. The real reason Kennedy is a presidential candidate, and has been one for more than a decade now, is simply that his name is Kennedy. He became a senator because his name is Kennedy. Teddy Kennedy is a figure in an American myth — whether he likes it or not. And it is this myth that people are evoking when they say that they want to make another Kennedy president of the United States.

The Kennedy myth is a true myth in that it has an element in it of magic. Powers are potentially attributed to a Kennedy presidency that go beyond mundane politics to national healing and wholeness, and a restoration of national pride. There is a magical component in the constant attention paid by press and public not only to Teddy, last of this generation of Kennedys, but to the next generation, Robert's son.

It clearly is not just that the Kennedys are celebrities, linked to dramatic and tragic events. When Americans in the past have turned to glamorous figures as presidential candidates, these have been people who have proven themselves in other fields, outside politics. Successful generals are favorites in this role. We had Grant and Eisenhower, and a good many Americans would have voted for MacArthur for president a few years ago. We turn to glamorous outsiders who are thought free of the compromises and assumed corruptions of professional politics. Thus such figures as Woodrow Wilson, former Princeton president; Herbert Hoover, the "Great Engineer"; and Wendell Willkie of Wall Street. But again, all these had major careers and serious accomplishments behind them when they were nominated.

What is novel about the Edward Kennedy phenomenon is that despite his own early lack of accomplishment, from the beginning he was treated as if the powers of leadership attributed to his brothers Jack and Robert were his by some thing like divine endowment. This was held despite the fact that before standing for Congress his had

been a negligible career and that he had paid someone else to take an examination for him in the course of an undistinguished stay at Harvard. Yet there was a movement to make him candidate in 1968, in place of murdered Robert, and he quite possibly could have been the Democratic candidate in 1972, had it not been for the ambiguous Chappaquiddick incident, where a young woman lost her life.

He deliberately removed himself from the 1976 race. For 1980, the latest poll (by Time magazine) published earlier this month says that he is the overwhelming favorite of Democrats (58 per cent favoring him as against 30 per cent for President Carter in a choice between the two). It also says that if the presidential election were held today, Kennedy would be an easy winner over Gerald Ford, if the ex-president were the Republican Party candidate. In that same race, Carter would decisively lose, not even carrying his native South against Ford. And Jerry Brown of California, so often touted as the dark horse in the 1980 presidential elections, is scarcely in the race with Kennedy. He would be "acceptable" as president to only 35 per cent of those polled, while about half those polled think Kennedy would be an "outstanding" president.

There is no doubt that Edward Kennedy, now a veteran senator, is today as well qualified a presidential candidate as a dozen other senators or governors. But the majority of Democrats who want him as president and the plurality of independents who also say that they would support him are not merely making a practical judgment on the relative abilities of various public men. With Kennedy they are evok-

ing magic, recalling what has come to be thought the golden age of Jack Kennedy's brief presidency, before Vietnam and Watergate, ended by brutal assassination.

Denying Reality

And in this there is an unmistakable impulse to deny present reality and go back to what now, unjustifiably, seems our national age of innocence. This is irrational because we cannot go back, and everyone knows it. It is also unreasonable because it avoids acknowledging that the bad things of the later 1960s and early 1970s had roots in the Kennedy presidency and were not the unqualified work of Kennedy's successors. Our military advisers first went in numbers to Vietnam under Kennedy, and it was under him that our obsessive and murderous vendetta against Fidel Castro's Cuba was launched. The peasant and style of the "imperial presidency" were at their height under John Kennedy. Under Johnson and Nixon, all those black-tie dinners amid trumpets and Marines in dress uniform, all those helicopters and private jets, existed within a context of mounting presidential isolation and popular dissidence and violence.

It is perhaps the malign last stroke of the dark fortunes of the Kennedys that Teddy, himself seemingly the least ambitious and most likable of the Kennedys, should provide the vehicle for a kind of national political escapism or irresponsibility. The suburban popular support for him expresses something suspect, a little frantic in our national life — a quest for magical relief from our problems, the recreation of a golden age which itself is something we, wounded, have imagined for ourselves.

Carter's Options on Inflation

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Back in December, 1976, when President-elect Jimmy Carter renounced any thought of using wage and price controls during his forthcoming administration, I wrote that "with all due respect to the 16 economists and businessmen who are said to have recommended it to him," Carter "may come to regret" his decision. Apparently he has not, because he continues to insist publicly and privately that he will never, no, never resort to controls; but the fact is that Carter handicapped himself and most of the rest of us with that pre-inauguration announcement.

Lost Weapon

Spokesmen said at the time that Carter — heavily influenced, as we know now, by Bert Lance — acted because he feared businessmen were raising prices in anticipation of controls. Nothing is clearer, however, than that his renunciation did not put a stop to price increases nor build "business confidence" in the Carter administration. All he did was deprive himself of even the threat of one anti-inflation weapon, when he needs all he can get; and it would now be all but impossible to impose effective controls even if Carter were to be persuaded of the need.

That is because no standby authority has been granted by Congress under which Carter could set up a control system. Such authority — provided by a Democratic Congress — did exist when President Nixon imposed controls overnight in 1971; and Carter pledged in his campaign that he would ask Congress for similar powers. But he did not after his premature renunciation of controls.

Salvaging a Plan

A new president, mostly engaged in fighting unemployment, probably could have won standby wage-price control authority from a Congress of his own party fairly quickly. Now, if he were to ask Congress to give him power to establish such controls, his own frequent strictures against the idea would make it more difficult for Congress to acquiesce. A long and divisive battle surely would ensue, and no matter how it turned out, a new round of anticipatory price increases would occur, negating the very purpose of controls. Only if they could be imposed swiftly and retroactively could this effect be avoided.

Yet, a new Louis Harris-ABC News poll shows that inflation is having such severe effects that 52 per cent of the American people favor controls, against only 42 per cent opposed. At the same time, a Gallup poll found that 62 per cent of the respondents disapproved of Carter's handling of the economy, while only 28 per cent approved. More specifically, an early summer poll by Yankelovich, Skelly and White for Time magazine reported 81 per cent "negative" on the president's handling of inflation.

Thus, there is a constituency for controls, despite the barrage of anti-control talk that has been coming out of the administration, Congress and the business community. But Carter has worked himself into such a position that he probably cannot seize the leadership of this constituency, although perhaps nothing could more swiftly restore the lost public perception that he is a tough and resourceful manager.

The same Harris poll found, however, that 67 per cent of the respondents would favor wage-price "guidelines" — presumably similar to those that had modest success during the Kennedy administration and the early Johnson administration.

Significantly, 68 per cent of those polled, to only 24 per cent opposed, would be willing to accept smaller wage increases if they believed the cost of living was being controlled. The man Carter appointed to chair the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, also is reported to favor a guidelines approach. Miller shares the widespread view that inflation at home is primarily responsible for the weakness of the dollar abroad; and although the recent increase the Fed authorized in the discount rate has helped stabilize the dollar, Miller knows that continuing such increases will throw the economy into recession. So he is reported to be urging the administration to establish what he calls "standards of behavior" — guidelines by another name — for corporations and unions.

With prices rising at a rate exceeding 10 per cent annually, it is clear that Carter's program of voluntary anti-inflation action is a paper tiger. And Miller told Robert Rowan of The Washington Post that "standards of behavior need to be quantified because otherwise neither business nor labor knows whether they're performing to the government's expectation or not."

William J. Leahy
From Dublin:

... If there is still no dependable telephone service, what still works best in Ireland is the church, the lounge bars, republicanism, writing, and anything to do with horses.

DUBLIN — The only crisis apparent in the government of the Irish Republic at the moment is that no crisis is seen to have existed since Jack Lynch led his Fianna Fail Party to a decisive victory in June of 1977 over the coalition government. That government was composed of the Labor Party to Fianna Fail's left and Fine Gael to its right. The vagueness of oppositional politics in Ireland is allowed in part by the fact that the coalition, the only possible alternative government to Fianna Fail, tends to cover nearly the same range of the political spectrum as Fianna Fail when it is in power. Irish voters tend to vote less according to their class interests than they do for parties that were formed long ago out of Sinn Fein on the basis of attitudes toward the national question, political criteria that become less and less useful to Ireland as it tries to enter a modern world. The Communist Party counts its votes in the hundreds, and there is not yet even a social democratic presence in the country.

The Labor Party, the one of the three in the country with the most pretense to class identification, tends to become internally savaged in coalition with the larger Fine Gael, and has just come out of government in a diminished condition. Calmer Than Ever

Presiding over this not-very-real political alignment is the wistful, fatherly, pipe-smoking Jack Lynch, calmer than ever with his record 20-year majority. His internal party activity, seldom visible to the public, has provided a smoothness of Cabinet work and an electoral machinery which stunned the nation with its efficiency last June. This centrist and nonconfrontational party shows the clear will and expectation to govern, and it dominates the Irish political scene even more than the Democrats do the American. Lynch, the former hurling star, frequently shows his skill with the stick before the press and sometimes gives school children a free day in a rural area where he is electioneering.

In keeping with the mellowness of the days, the new government abolished taxes on homes, reduced the tax on gasoline and removed most of the tax on cars. It is also introducing legislation to expand greatly the free hospitalization scheme. On the other hand, it has greatly increased bus and train fares and abolished the wealth tax in a country where a report claimed that 72 per cent of the wealth is in the hands of 5 per cent of the people.

Political peace has further been assured by the economic agreement which has followed entry into the European Economic Community, partly because of access to Continental markets opened to Irish beef and lamb and partly because of the regional grants that go to depressed areas of the Community. The towns that serve farmers are better stocked and busier, and the automobile is bringing an end to the isolation that has cursed much of the Irish countryside since the famines. But the farms remain small and inefficient, and many farmers are forced to work in factories as well. Good tillage land sells for as much as £3,000 an acre, an investment difficult to get a return on from farming. Land is thus being used for speculation, and farmers are pressing the government to allow the sale of farm land only to farmers.

Industrial Base

Government policy and EEC membership have finally resulted in the beginning of a serious development of an industrial base. But this development has been sporadic and haphazard. If a ball-bearing plant is opened by a Dutch company and helps provide a base for an engineering industry, it also tends to close the day after the generous grants and tax-free status run out. American companies settle here not only for these concessions and the cheaper labor costs, but also because they can gain access to EEC markets.

Such development is also being slowed by the inability of government to instill the work ethic into people who remain doubtful of their country's ability to forge a modern economy. The Irish respect recurring downturns that in improved economic times they prefer to spend rather than save; and they are encouraged to save by the government's inability to stem the flow of capital out of the country, necessarily for building a durable industrial base in Ireland.

If the Irish worker is conservative in the polling booth, he is militant on the shop floor, understandably so because of poor working conditions and low pay (a union study claims that 80 per cent of organized general workers earn less than £20 a week). But the country has 80 unions, more than any other in the EEC. 25 of these have fewer than a thousand members; and there have fewer than 100. The weakly developed arbitration facilities and the jurisdictional strikes brought on by members of the trade union, especially in the important public sector — telecommunications, transportation and electricity supply — have infuriated industrial workers as well as employers.

Economic Problems

Meanwhile, if there is still no dependable telephone service, what still works best in Ireland is the church, the lounge bars, republicanism, writing, and anything to do with horses.

Jack Lynch calmly overlooks an economy with 8.6 per cent unemployment — the highest in the EEC — and a rising rate of inflation. Though not near the level of the 1950s, immigration is increasing without the United States and Britain being capable of supplying the ever greater numbers who want to leave. The upcoming baby boom will not be significantly cut by contraception and abortion, which remain illegal. (If the influence of the church is lessening in public affairs, it seems barely measurable to foreigners.) In the shorter range, the government's recent proposal to achieve full employment has been attacked from many sides: as unworkable — Lynch's "playing the green card," as some of his opponents refer to his habit of making hollow objections to the British about their Northern policy, as less and less useful as the violence lessens and uncovers the republic's long-range economic problems.

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Pepper Was Hot News to the Ancients

هكذا قالوا لاول

Accelerating 'Restructuring' of Industry

Yen Rise Seen Aiding Japan's Economy

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — A view that, on balance, the yen's appreciation has been and will be good for Japan and the Japanese is slowly gaining ground among government and private-sector leaders and consumers.

More than a few Japanese insist that the yen's appreciation — 18 percent against the dollar since mid-June — spells doom for the non-Communist world's second-largest economy. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda declared this year that the yen's steady climb had "wrought havoc" with his nation's economic recovery.

But one effect generally regarded

as positive is the acceleration of what is termed in Japan "the restructuring" of Japanese industry — the weeding out of noncompetitive sectors and enterprises which are forced either into other product lines or out of business.

For many reasons, that process, widely acknowledged as inevitable for Japan's international competitiveness, has been glacial. Now the yen's appreciation "will make it (restructuring) happen much earlier than had been expected," says Reiichi Shimamoto, director of research at the Bank of Japan.

Several industries — textiles, shipbuilding, petrochemicals, alu-

minum — are classified as "structurally depressed" because of their waning global competitiveness or because of insufficient domestic demand for what they make. Many analysts expect the yen's appreciation to enlarge that category to include manufacturers of toys, porcelain, sewing machines, bicycles and related goods.

And while there is fear that some factories may close, Japan's famous framework of employment shock absorbers continues to cushion Japanese workers from mass layoffs.

Says an official of the Economic Planning Agency: "Effects of the yen appreciation require a time lag, so unemployment increases won't occur instantly. But I don't think there'll be a substantial increase."

Another, and equally compelling plus factor of the yen's appreciation is the shift it is starting to cause in Japan's trading pattern. The global criticism prompted by Japan's persistent surpluses in its trade and current-account figures.

However, the yen's advance against the dollar since last autumn has finally begun to cut down the volume of Japanese exports. Last month the yen-denominated volume of overseas shipments registered an 8-percent drop below the year-earlier level. And though yen-based import figures also slid below 1977 results, the ratio of finished goods to total imports has risen to 26 percent from 21 percent last year.

Higher Yen Value
There are also indications that suggest Japanese companies can cope with a higher yen value better than they thought they could. A recent survey by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a Japanese financial newspaper, revealed that 365 major Japanese corporations expect an earnings increase averaging 8.8 percent for the last six months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, 1979. The newspaper said the higher profits can be achieved even if the yen remains at 180 to the dollar.

Companies that rely substantially on imported raw materials have also benefited from the yen's appreciation. Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steel producer, anticipates a drop in overseas sales this fiscal year, but Tadamasa Kono, general manager of the company's research department, expects domestic demand and lower import prices of coal and coking coal to take up the slack.

Stable prices have been another favorable aspect of the yen's appreciation. But despite generally lower import prices, Japanese consumers contend that utility companies and others have not been passing along their foreign-exchange gains to customers in the form of lower utility bills. Says Kii Nakamura, vice president of a housewives' association, "from a long-range viewpoint, a strong yen isn't bad. However, the benefit of the yen's appreciation isn't being returned to us directly."

Not everyone in Japan has been persuaded that the advantages of the yen's appreciation outweigh the disadvantages. Japanese auto makers, for example, have watched their U.S. sales drop by as much as 20 percent in the April-June period due to price hikes totaling up to 31,000 yen a vehicle.

Moreover, there is legitimate worry that the yen's appreciation will dampen Japan's overall economic growth, at least during this fiscal year. The Japanese trade ministry estimates that if export volume declines by 10 percent, real gross national product growth will drop by 1 percent. Adds Tadamasa Yano of the Bank of Tokyo's research division, "The deflationary effect on individual companies and on the economy as a whole will be much larger in the future than in the past."

China to Borrow Directly

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (NYT) — China, in a complete reversal of policy since the Communists came to power in 1949, plans to use the large capital resources of Japan to develop its rapidly expanding economy, the Export-Import Bank of Japan said today.

Officials said that in discussions in Peking last week, Chinese officials expressed a wish to take direct commercial loans from the bank for the first time.

Observers here see this as a sign that China has dropped its traditional policy of "self-reliance" and is opening its doors not only to Japan but to the West as well.

The breakthrough came last week when a mission led by vice

U.S. Airline Merger Bids Increasing

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — Mergers among U.S. airlines promise to redraw a major part of the aviation map. If the Civil Aeronautics Board approves the combinations, the consequences could be far-reaching, with merger proposals involving seven carriers recently announced.

Some of the possible results, in the view of a number of securities analysts and industry executives, are:

• A snowball effect, with one merger move triggering another, or at least prompting a new alliance among carriers. To some extent, this has already happened, with Texas International Airlines' bid for National Airlines touching off a competing bid for National by Pan American World Airways.

• Fewer but probably stronger airlines — and, thus, carriers better able to afford to buy the new fleets that will be required in the 1980s to attain fuel efficiency and meet noise standards.

• For passengers, more direct connections, resulting from more integrated route structures. More efficient airlines also might help hold down costs and, hence, fares.

Besides the Texas International-National-Pan Am affair, Continental Airlines is talking merger with Western Airlines, and North Central Airlines plans to buy Southern Airways. These mergers, however, need the approval of the CAB, and Alfred Kahn, chairman of the agency, is less than enthusiastic about any merger trend.

Asked about the proposed Pan Am-National merger, which Pan Am wants in order to get domestic routes, Mr. Kahn said that "this is the last time in the world anyone needs to merge to gain new routes. We (at the CAB) are strongly motivated to let anyone fly

Pan Am in Fore On National Bid

wherever they want. But instead of grasping the opportunities we're offering, this disease, this psychology, is getting abroad that airlines ought to merge."

Pan Am's response is that competitive pressure on its overseas routes is changing so fast that it has no time to build a domestic system through CAB route awards.

While the situation varies, the proposed Pan Am-National deal illustrates how mergers would help carriers improve their own hub-and-spoke systems. Both Pan Am and National now use Miami as a hub, Pan Am for its Latin American flights and National for its domestic ones. If the two airlines merged, National could feed its domestic traffic through Miami to Pan Am's Latin American flights and vice versa.

Also, Pan Am brings many of its passengers from the Far East into Los Angeles and could use National routes from Los Angeles to Houston, New Orleans and Miami to carry them eastward.

However, analysts note that National is already engaged in a bitter competitive battle with Western Airlines on the Los Angeles-Miami run. If Pan Am channeled its passengers from the Orient to National's planes, it could give National the upper hand over Western on that route.

Mergers also are likely to prompt new alliances among carriers. While Braniff might be at a disadvantage in Miami without a route to London to compete with a merged Pan Am-National, Braniff could at least agree to exchange passengers with British Airways, which

makes the Miami-London run. There are other pressures behind the merger movement. One is that with the CAB's increasingly liberal attitude toward route awards and deregulation legislation moving through Congress, airlines can get new routes more easily. But this threatens small, regional carriers, and one defensive maneuver would be a merger, an analyst says.

Analysts differ over how far the merger movement might go. No one expects a merger of carriers such as Eastern Airlines and Delta which compete over several routes. The CAB would never approve such an elimination of competition, it is believed. But "end-on-end" mergers, such as Pan Am and National, might get through.

For his part, Mr. Kahn of the CAB has doubts about the competitive pressures behind the merger movement. "I wonder whether they're real or just psychological," he says. "You know, there's propensity for businessmen to huddle — it's sort of like a security blanket."

Pan Am Request Approved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved a request by Pan American World Airways to acquire up to 25 percent of National Airlines common stock subject to a possible order to divest, extending to Pan Am the same temporary authority it granted to Texas International Airlines.

The board will decide after a 30-day comment period whether to approve voting trust submitted by both carriers or to order divestiture. It denied National's request to prevent the two carriers from purchasing any more of its stock.

U.S. Mutual Funds Bearish in Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. mutual funds remained bearish in the second quarter, but overall volume of 74 investment companies surveyed spurred 75 percent.

During the second quarter, sellers outnumbered buyers 45 to 19 (trading at the rest was inconclusive), compared with 42 sellers to 16 buyers in the prior period, a Barron's survey found. Buying volume, however, almost doubled, to \$1.31 billion, while selling rose to \$1.64 billion from \$1.02 billion. The spread between selling and

buying was only a little less than in the previous quarter at \$334.5 million compared with \$355.9 million.

Meanwhile, seven more funds dipped into their cash reserves than in the first quarter. Specifically, 31 cut back on their reserves while 28 built up cash. As of June 30, total reserves of the funds surveyed ran to \$1.17 billion, compared with \$1.8 billion March 31. Mid-year, reserves accounted for 9.1 percent of overall assets, compared with 10.1 percent at the end of March. However, taking into consideration the \$1.1-billion rise in assets, the percentage gap was smaller.

Dreyfus Fund spearheaded the selling of equities on balance with a \$91.5-million net liquidation, on trading volume of \$290.4 million. Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock fund ranked second in net equity sales with \$45.6 million, while its cash position of \$108.9 million — 15.8 percent of assets — was up somewhat. Its sister fund, Massachusetts Investors Trust, sold only about half that amount, or \$25.6 million, although its total trading volume of \$110.4 million was double that of the preceding quarter.

American General Capital Growth was a substantial buyer of equities. Its \$36.2-million net purchases was accompanied by a dipping of total trading from \$35.3 million to \$102.2 million.

During the first quarter, only one industry group — insurance underwriters — was favored by the funds, and that was by a modest margin. In the latest quarter, banking, printing and publishing were favorites. Buying share volume in the airlines was also slightly ahead of selling but the trend was not decisive. Otherwise, with few exceptions, trading in the various industry groups followed the same pattern as in the first quarter.

Utilities Unpopular

The public utilities were definitely unpopular, with sales running ahead of the first quarter. The funds were bearish on the oils, too, with selling up by 50 percent.

Trading continued inconclusive in the natural-gas issues. Coastal States Gas and El Paso were bought, while Panhandle Eastern and Transco were sold. Volume was up slightly in the oil service and drilling group, but opinion was divided. The unpopularity of the chemicals grew, as selling rose 60 percent.

The number of transactions almost doubled in the electrical equipment, electronics and instru-

Of U.S. Banks

Fed Ends Reserves On Eurodollar Debt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board reduced to zero from 4 percent the reserve requirement on member banks' foreign borrowing — primarily Eurodollars from their branches and other foreign banks.

The Fed called the reduction to zero "a further move to improve the international position of the dollar" by making it more attractive for member banks to borrow funds in the Eurodollar market.

The Fed said the 1-percent reserve ratio on foreign-branch loans to U.S. borrowers was also reduced to zero. The Fed added that also affected by its decision are U.S. offices of foreign-owned banking institutions that have voluntarily maintained reserves on increases in net foreign borrowings since mid-1973.

The Fed said "the effect of the reserve reduction is intended to encourage member banks to substitute Eurodollar borrowings for domestic borrowing as a source of funds. Such increased Eurodollar borrowings should improve the demand in Eurodollar markets for dollar-denominated assets."

The reduction in reserve requirements will be effective with borrowings during the four-week computation period that began Aug. 24, the Fed said.

London Eurocurrency managers said they were surprised by the Fed's latest move, noting that while some action had been expected in that area, most of the speculation had centered on the prospects for an increase in reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings. Reuters reported.

The managers expected Eurodollars to quickly settle down to a new rate structure but were uncertain whether short-dates and period rates would firm in anticipation of additional borrowing, or whether rate differentials between the U.S. domestic market and the Eurodollar market would narrow until there was little difference.

The managers noted that those banks who are members of the Fed but not participants in the Eurodollar market may find it a useful source of dollar funds. But those managers who saw Eurodollar rates in 1969 breach the 13-percent level in periods, expressed concern that new sources of demand could push rates up further.

Others suggested there was sufficient dollar liquidity to prevent this happening and that the Fed was attempting to re-establish some

logical semblance of control over the Eurodollar market.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration is stepping up preparation of new anti-inflation proposals because of the dollar's difficulties.

The dollar's pronounced slump in recent weeks in international money markets "has pushed up our anti-inflation timetable by 30 to 45 days," said Robert Strauss, presidential counselor on inflation. "Instead of an October-November schedule for finishing proposals, it will be a September-October deadline," he said in an interview.

Fed Pushes Rates Up; Stocks Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (IHT) — Rising interest rates and doubts over the natural-gas compromise pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower today in moderate trading despite speculative interest in gaming issues.

Analysts said selling became more pronounced in the afternoon after the Federal Reserve gave indications that it had tightened credit another notch for the third time in two weeks. In an action seen as an effort to combat inflation, the Fed let the key federal funds rate rise to 8½ percent before it added reserves to bring it back to 8½ percent — the presumed new target level.

It was the third upward move in two weeks for the federal funds rate, the rate commercial banks charge each other for overnight loans, and meant the rate has risen to 8½ percent from 7½ percent in that time.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.65 points to 884.88 and declines led advances 505 to 1070. Volume fell to 31.76 million shares from Friday's 36.19 million.

Revere Copper and Brass said Overseas Private Investment Corp. offered to pay Revere \$1.1 million to settle a Jamaican expropriation. Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, in active trading, with the market-value index off 1.34 points to 166.55.

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Other Banks Wary

Wells Fargo is not the only bank to have voiced reservations about the Garuda documentation. The credit, which was launched in February 1978, has been the subject of much debate among bankers participating in the Indonesian market. Irving Trust Co. of New York, for example, questioned Chase closely on a number of points. But

Mitsubishi Signs Loan

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (UPI) — Mitsubishi Corp. of Tokyo today signed an agreement to borrow \$1 million to United Loans from Deutsche Bank of West Germany, the company said.

The agreement features a unique "multicurrency" clause allowing Mitsubishi to avoid exchange losses resulting from the dollar's decline. The five-year deal calls on Mitsubishi to draw loans from the West German bank in dollars in the initial year of the contract, but it can switch to other currencies such as the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc in and after the second year.

Market Closed

Banks, businesses and markets in Britain were closed Monday for a holiday.

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue
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Coupon No. 20 on bearer shares will be paid on presentation at the Offices of the Paying Agents on and after the 29th August, 1978. Distribution cheques will be posted to holders of registered shares on that date.

Copies of the interim report of the Fund for the period ended 30th June, 1978 will be available at the offices of banks and brokers from whom shares were purchased and at the offices of the Paying Agents.

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Revenue, Profits in Millions

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Revenue.....	264.20	234.50
Profits.....	2.21 loss	123.4 loss
Per share.....		
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,050	1,010
Profits.....	14.93	135.7 loss
Per share.....	0.90	

Japan

Toyota Motor

Year June 30

Revenue..... 2,627

Profits..... 116,290

T: trillion

(Figures in Yen)

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39%	34½	GnInst	pf3	7.7		x2	39	38%	29 + 3
10%	11½	GnMed	.40	2.1	16	162	193½	18%	18 — 1

[illegible]

22%	9A GldLow	.70	3.5	6	290	22%	1974	1974	1974	1974
22%	14 GldHill	1	4.5	6	28	22	21%	22	21%	22
22	22% GldHill	1.60	5.0	11	369	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
11%	7A GldHill	.50	3.0	9	154	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%
23%	10% GldLow	.50	3.0	9	44	20%	19%	19%	19%	19%
19%	7% GldHill	.50	3.0	9	44	20%	19%	19%	19%	19%
40%	19% GldLow	1	2.5	9	73	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
27%	15 GldHill	.50	3.0	4	94	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
27%	15% GldLow	.70	3.5	4	94	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%

(Continued on Page 9)

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August, 1978

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174%	121%	RavOil	.34	1.6 13	192	14%	14%	14%	+ 1/4	3592	31%	SundST	1.40	2.3 10	42	15%	3592	3592	31%	18% WashNat	1.20	4.3 7	76	28%	27%	27%	- 1/4
26%	22%	RaOil	p175	7.3	16-24	23%	24	+ 1/4	6994	50	Sunds	pf3.50	5.1	1 69	69	69	+ 1	391%	33% WashN	pf2.50	6.5	12	38%	38%	38%	38%	- 1/4
311%	17	RavcoD	.52	1.7 14	96	u31 1/2	30	- 1/4	14%	11%	SunsAM	.20e	1.6 27	37	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4	27%	20% WashST	1.40	5.5 7	9	24%	24%	24%	+ 1/4

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Ultimo 8-70	96%	97%	Utah 8-87	95%	96%	Texas 4½-88	77	79
at 8-82	96	97	Vwapon 7¼-87	95	96	Tyce 8½ - 88	105%	106%
rat Chic 7-80	97	98	Valvo (Mar) 8-87	93%	94%	UBS 4¾-87	161	164

[illegible]

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 28, 1978

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8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	1900 Petrolina
5 ⁵ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄ — 1 _a	1451 Pine Point

17	167a	167c	500 Pitts C
121/2	1219	1214	2032 Plicer
121a	115a	12 + 1a	2400 Ram

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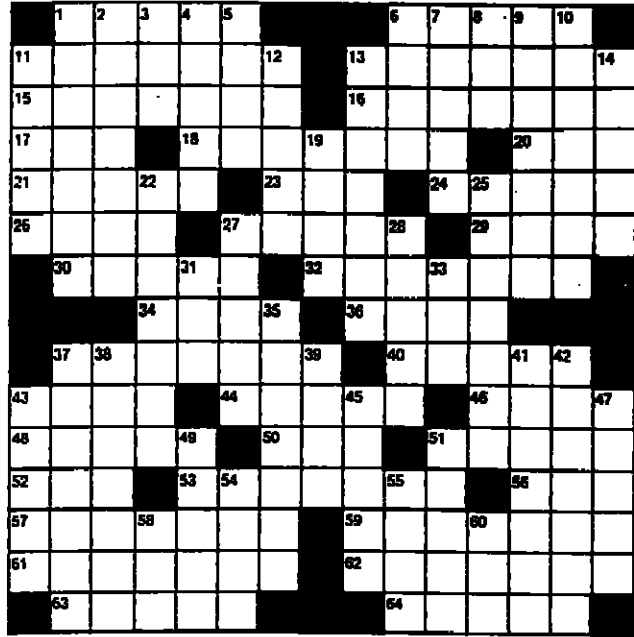
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesha



ACROSS

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6 Cut prices drastically
11 The act of snoring
13 First-team member
15 Fabric for bed sheets
17 The "few" in a Churchill speech
18 "I hear lake water"
21 Sch. affiliate
21 Friendship
23 Tarry
24 Brilliance
26 Spreads hay
27 Austrian-Italian region
29 "The ox-eyed" of Olympus
30 Beauticians, at times
32 Whatnot
34 Amphibian
36 Slide aside
37 Craves
40 Willingham's "a man"
43 Store event

DOWN

- 44 Goes with the male
46 Senior citizen, in Berlin
48 Throb
50 She wrote "To Kill a Mockingbird"
51 Bane of grain
52 Honstu sash
53 Bridge over a valley
54 Stat of interest to Catfish
57 Long-handled cups
59 Live together
61 Guarantees
62 Displaced persons
63 Sign inside a diner
64 Group of eight
1 — clams
2 Deceit
3 Bowl-like line
4 Calabrian's land
5 Famed musical theme
6 Musial or Kenton
7 Capacious
8 Origami, e.g.
9 Office gadget
10 100 acres: Var.

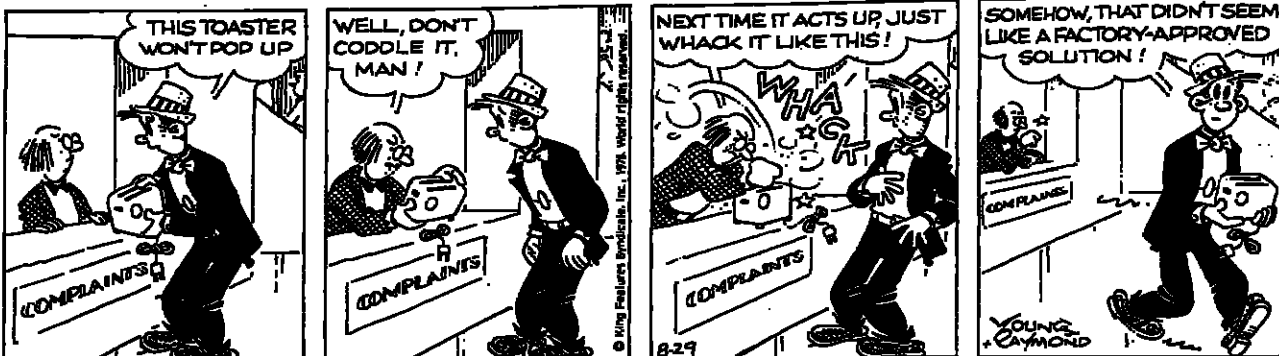
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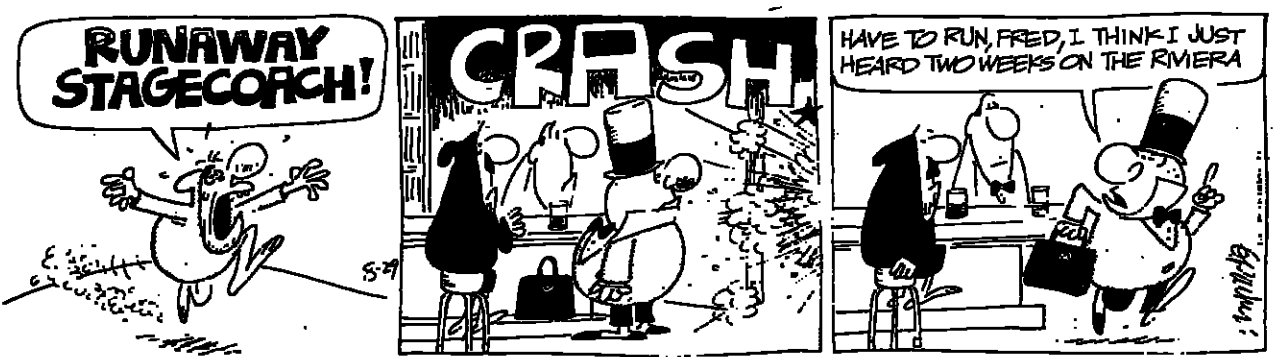
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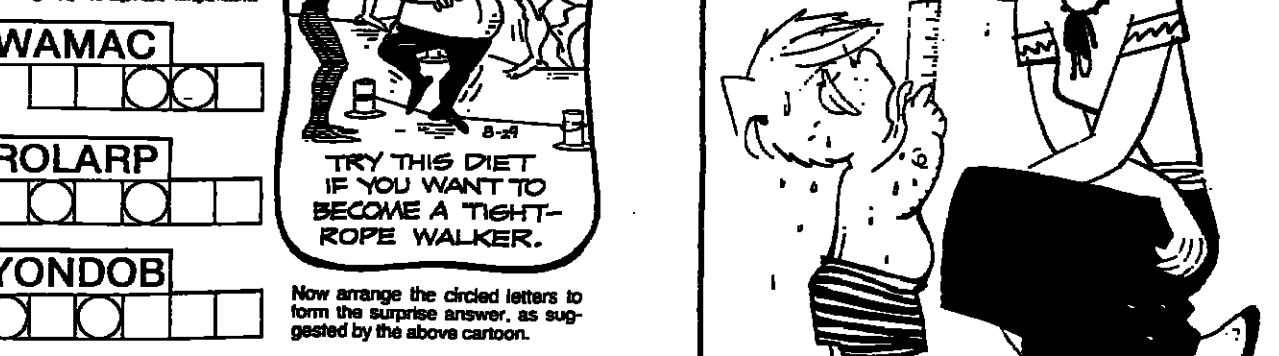
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BOOKS

SHOSHA

By Isaac Bashevis Singer, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 277 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE RETURN to Poland in Isaac Bashevis Singer's latest novel, "Shosha." The time is the 1930s. Hitler and Stalin loom from opposite directions. Certain Jews of Warsaw — not the representative Jews but "a few unique characters in unique circumstances," as Singer warns in an "Author's Note" — ponder the meaning of evil. Perhaps "God suffers from a kind of divine amnesia that made him lose the purpose of His creation," wonders Morris Feitelzohn, a little-known but monumentally erudite philosopher who, in the opinion of Aaron Greidinger, the novel's writer-narrator, "couldn't become famous if he hadn't squandered his energies in 'skirt chasing.' "I see Him as a very sick God," says Feitelzohn, "so bewildered by His galaxies and a multitude of laws He established that He doesn't know what He aimed for to start with."

Other members of the novel's distinct cast of characters recite the familiar Singerman variations on Feitelzohn's speculation — that God will punish evil in the long-run, as Rabbi Moshe Greidinger, Aaron's brother, firmly believes; that the earth is inhabited by dybbuks and other "secret powers," as Feitelzohn's clairvoyant friend, Mark Elbinger, insists; or that despite all the palaver of the philosophers, blind fate determines all, as Aaron himself increasingly suspects.

But Aaron doesn't merely speculate about evil. He "falls into sin" — predictably enough, the typically Singerman sin of "lusting after the whole female gender." First there is Dora Stolz, a Communist about to smuggle herself into Russia to take a course in propaganda, whom Aaron "didn't want to marry" — yet wasn't willing to let go. Then he adds Celia Chenshiner, a married admirer of Feitelzohn's whom "literature, theater, music, even accounts in the newspaper roused erotically," and whose gentle husband, Haiml, celebrated her affairs because, as he says, "when people rejoice in one another they exult the creator too."

Then he adds Betty Slonim, the actress, a U.S. millionaire's wife who has come to Warsaw in search of a theatrical triumph and who sees in Aaron's writing talent the possibility of a play she can star in. And finally he adds his maid, Tekla, a peasant girl of such vigor and generosity that Aaron is inclined to think that "if the Polish people had produced even one Tekla, they had surely accomplished their mission."

Dora wants Aaron to marry her. Celia wants him to move into her apartment. Betty Slonim offers to buy him as her companion. And Tekla wants him to protect her from her lousy fiancé. It is in the unfolding of these and numerous other complications — which Singer develops with a tone of deadpan innocence — that "Shosha" achieves its considerable delight.

How does Aaron resolve his amatory perplexities? To the astonishment of everyone and the shame of his mother and brother, by returning to and marrying his childhood companion, Shosha, a somewhat feeble-minded child to begin with, whom illness has arrested in permanent underdevelopment. It is an utterly impractical thing for Aaron to do, for it condemns him to live in poverty and to await the coming of the Nazis abjectly. But it is the senseless act that leads to innocence, and Shosha, with her absolute faith in and love for Aaron, is the quintessence of sweet innocence. If some Jews went like lambs to the slaughter, Singer seems to be saying, they also went with their souls commended to God's hands.

And how does innocence fare in the path of the Nazis? Innocence

Bolshoi Quits Argentina Amid Protests

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28 (NYT) — A disastrous tour by the Moscow Bolshoi Theater Ballet ended here yesterday without prima ballerina Maia Plisetskaya having made an appearance.

Ballet experts expressed concern that the physical and nervous ailments that led to cancellation of appearances here by the star Russian dancer may endanger her career as an international attraction. She is 52 years old.

The Bolshoi Theater, Argentina's performing arts center, was packed a week ago for the appearance of the Bolshoi Theater Ballet, which included eight Russian soloists in addition to Mrs. Plisetskaya. The main attraction was the first presentation of a ballet entitled "Isadora," created by the choreographer Maurice Bejart in memory of American dancer Isadora Duncan.

But Mrs. Plisetskaya canceled her appearance at the last moment because of what was described as painful irritation of the spine nerve. This followed an earlier cancellation of scheduled appearances here in June and July.

The Bolshoi group then went to Brazil, where Mrs. Plisetskaya was able to perform, but when she returned to Argentina a few months ago, she danced only half of a program in the interior city of Tucuman. There were demonstrations by ticket holders demanding their money back. The impresario who brought the Moscow group here is suing the Tucuman theater for full payment of \$13,000 for the appearance.

After the cancellation here last week, the Colon Theater scheduled the other Bolshoi soloists for a program Thursday, but again the audience was left without a show when the dancers refused to perform. They said their dancing equipment had not arrived from Tucuman.

The Colon management canceled the remaining Bolshoi appearances and announced that it may sue the sponsor, an Argentine firm.

"The facts surrounding this failure to perform are unclear," said the Colon Theater in a press statement.

The Bolshoi group and Mrs. Plisetskaya flew to Moscow yesterday.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

EDDA	BARIE	JEYS
LAIR	ELATE	AOUA
ENOCATION	RUFF	ASSIST
ASSIST	EMILIA	ATIS
BIUM	STEEN	
EPITOMES	INDIGO	
KENON	DEEP	MOB
ALL	ARM	ILL
LED	PASTY	HOTEL
TEEMED	SYMONYNS	
OUAYS	SEMA	
SCOUTING	ANSWER	
SOAT	THIR	
ANTE	KHAYE	IVAN
DEER	ELAGIE	CELT

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, West had to defend against five diamonds. At most tables the contract was three no trump from the North position, making exactly nine tricks after an opening heart lead, but West's opponents had had thoughts of slam and then stopped short. If five diamonds had succeeded it would have received the same score of 600 points, but West defended accurately.

He led a trump, and South captured the king with the ace and led a heart. West made the key play by popping heart. If he had ducked, he would have been forced to make a fatal lead after South won the king, draw another round of trumps and led a second heart.

As it was, South won the heart king in dummy, drew the missing trumps, and led a spade. West put in the jack and was protected against end plays. He was able to

NORTH			
AK1064	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
SOUTH (D)			
AK1064	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10
AK10	AK10	AK10	AK10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

10 Pass 24 Pass

20 Pass 4 Pass

34 Pass 5 Pass

Pass Pass 4 Pass

West led the diamond three.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 28, 1978

The most recent value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NY: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

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East German Swimmers Take First Gold Medal As Championships End

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP) — East Germany, long a power in international swimming, won its first gold medal here today on the final day of the world swimming championships when Barbara Krause triumphed in the 100-meter freestyle. The 10-day competition ended with the United States the overwhelming leader in gold medals with 23, followed next by the Soviet Union with 6.

Krause clocked 55.68 seconds to finish easily ahead of Lena Jansson of Norway, in 56.82, and Larissa Jasareva of the Soviet Union in 58.85.

The 19-year-old Krause, one of only two East Germans whose world records have been left intact at these championships, was far from her mark of 55.41 seconds in the 100-meter freestyle.

The United States continued to excel as Greg Louganis won the men's highboard diving. David McGehee won the 100-meter freestyle and the U.S. men won the 4 x 100-meter medley relay.

McGehee was first in 50.24, with James Montgomery of the United States finishing second in 50.79, a European record.

Russian Loses In Doping Test

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP) — Viktor Kuznetsov, a Russian swimmer, was stripped today of his bronze medal in the 100-meter backstroke after he failed a doping test, officials at the world swimming championships announced.

The International Swimming Federation awarded the bronze medal in the event, which was held last Tuesday, to Romulo Arantes of Brazil, who placed fourth.

Officials said the test on Kuznetsov revealed traces of steroids, which are detectable three or four days after they are taken. Athletes use steroids to improve muscle tone.

States finishing fast to take the silver medal in 50.73, Klaus Steinbach of West Germany was third in 50.79, a European record.

In the women's 800-meter free-

style, Tracey Wickham of Australia, the record holder, took the gold medal by clocking 8:24.94, far ahead of the field. Second, in 8:29.35, was Cynthia Woodhead of the United States and third was Kim Linehan of the United States in 8:32.60.

British Third

In the men's medley relay, the U.S. team finished in 3:44.63, well ahead of West Germany and Britain. The West Germans were clocked in 3:48.58, an arm's length ahead of the British at 3:49.06.

The winning team comprised Robert Jackson, Nick Nevill, Joe Bottom and McCage.

Loganis won the diving after officials rejected a protest that would have lowered his points going into the finals competition.

The 18-year-old Loganis finished with 844.11 points, taking the title from Falk Hoffmann, East Germany's veteran Olympian, who finished with 836.76. The bronze medal went to Vladimir Alekic of the Soviet Union.

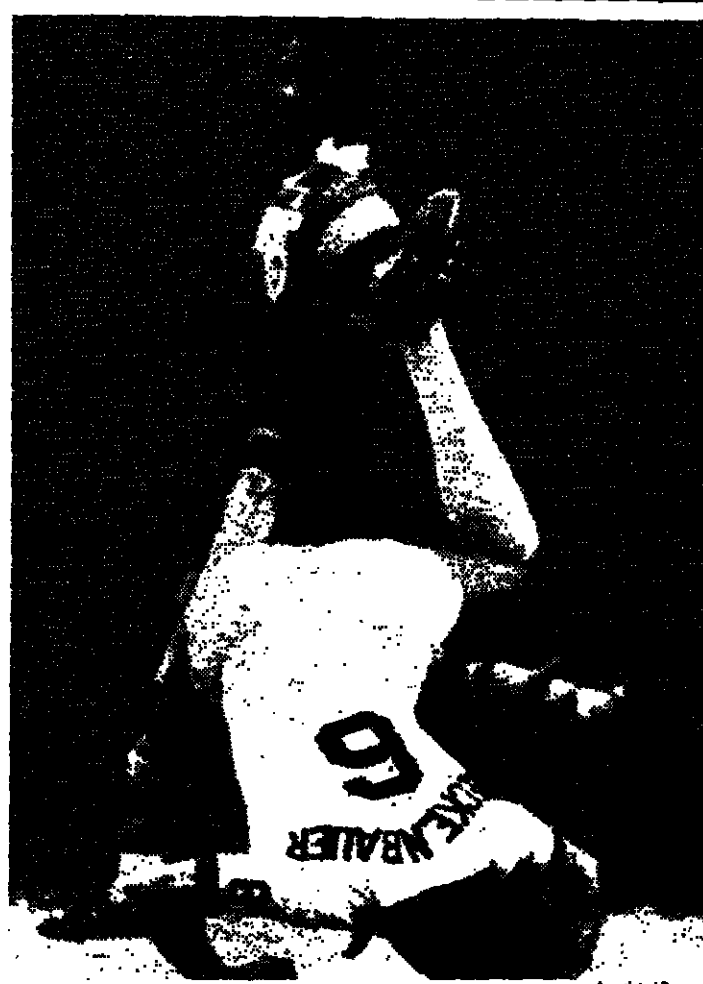
Several countries — Canada, East Germany, Mexico and Norway — protested a decision by an American judge, R. Jackson Smith, in Sunday's preliminaries to allow Loganis and six other divers to repeat their dives in the ninth round, which was interrupted by a storm.

In the second attempt, Loganis scored 25 more points than he did in the first dive.

In late results yesterday, Italy tied Hungary, the European and Olympic champion, 4-4, to take the gold medal in water polo.

Sante Marsili of Italy put in the crucial third-period goal in a game played in a frigid, blustery downpour, where competition in the heated pool sent clouds of mist up before huddled crowds of soggy spectators.

The Soviet Union, winner at the 1975 world championships, lost 6-4, to Yugoslavia in a battle for the bronze medal.



Franz Beckenbauer of the victorious New York Cosmos takes a spill in the North American Soccer League's title game.

Cosmos Take NASL Title

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 28 (UPI) — The New York Cosmos completed their finest season yesterday with a 3-1 victory over the Tampa Bay Rowdies in the Soccer Bowl before a crowd of 74,901.

On the power of two goals by Dennis Tueart and another by Giorgio Chinaglia, the Cosmos became the first club to win back-to-back North American Soccer League titles. They also won the championship in 1972.

The Cosmos' coach, Eddie Firmani, would not single out an individual star in victory. "You have to give credit to everyone," he said. "It was a splendid effort all around. We had a bit of a lapse when we were ahead, 2-0, in the second half and we let them score and get back into the game. But Dennis needed only three minutes to bring us back to life."

The Rowdies, who won the league championship in 1975, were dealt a critical blow before the game started. Rodney Marsh, the club's captain and leading scorer, was not in the lineup because of an infected calf.

The 33-year-old forward was injured last week in the American Conference championship game against Fort Lauderdale when he was spiked.

"I can't say how frustrating it is," said Marsh, who briefly tested his leg yesterday. "I wasn't 80 percent fit. I would have been cheating the other players if I played."

At New York, Chris Chambliss and Graig Nettles hit two home runs apiece and Carish Hunter won his sixth consecutive decision as New York beat Oakland, 6-2.

Chambliss, who had hit only one home run since June 23, lined a two-run shot in the first inning off Rick Langford.

Twins 3, Blue Jays 2

At Toronto, Willie Norwood singled home pinch runner Rob Wilford from second base in the 11th inning as Minnesota defeated Toronto, 3-2, and snapped a seven-game losing streak.

Royals 4, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Darrell Porter and Amos Ous hit home runs in the seventh and Porter hit another in the ninth as Kansas City beat Texas, 4-2, to move back into first place in the American League.

Red Sox Win in 12th, 4-3, On Error by Angel Rookie

BOSTON, Aug. 28 (AP) — Pinch runner Jerry Remy scored the tying run by sprinting home from second base on a two-out throwing error in the 12th inning yesterday and Butch Hobson followed with a run-scoring single, lifting the Boston Red Sox to a 4-3 victory over the California Angels.

The Angels, who tied the score, 2-2, in the ninth, moved in front in the 12th on a double by Rick Miller and a single by Don Baylor. But Carl Yastrzemski started the Boston 12th with his fourth hit, a single, off Dyer Miller (4-1) and Remy, sidelined with a hand injury, ran for him.

Caritoo Fisk fled out, but Fred Lynn walked. After Dwight Evans flied deep to center, George Scott hit a routine grounder to third baseman Carney Lansford. The rookie's throw pulled Joe Rudi off the first base bag and Remy raced home, just beating Rudi's throw to the plate. Hobson followed with a line single to center, scoring Lynn.

Orioles 4, Mariners 3

At Baltimore, Eddie Murray's two-run homer in the ninth inning gave Baltimore a 4-3 victory over Seattle and stretched the Orioles' winning streak to six games.

Yankees 6, A's 2

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West, Dennis Leonard (15-15) with last-out help from Al Hrabosky, scattered nine hits to pick up the victory.

White Sox 6, Indians 0

At Chicago, rookie left-hander Ross Baumgarten pitched a five-hitter for his first major league shutout and Eric Soderholm, Don Kessinger and Ralph Garr delivered run-scoring singles in the seventh inning as Chicago defeated Cleveland, 6-0.

Tigers 4, Brewers 2

At Detroit, Lou Whitaker, a leading candidate for rookie of the year, singled twice to drive in three runs and lead Detroit to a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee. Gorman Thomas hit his 29th home run for Milwaukee.

Giants 11-1, Expos 2-2

In the National League, at San Francisco, Ed Halicki pitched a six-hitter and Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas hit three homers in an 11-2 rout of Montreal for a split of a doubleheader. Ross Grimsley pitched a four-hitter and Dave Cash's one-out, run-scoring single in the 10th inning gave the Expos a 2-1 victory over San Francisco's five victories in its last seven games, and enabled it to pull a half-game behind the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Cardinals 14, Braves 3

At Atlanta, Ken Reitz's home run in the third gave St. Louis its first of four consecutive three-run innings and the Cardinals went on to their fourth straight victory, a 14-3 rout of Atlanta.

Cubs 7, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Dave Kingman drove in four runs, three with his 22d home run of the year, and Chicago rode the four-hit pitching of Mike Krukow to a 7-1 victory over Cincinnati. Krukow (6-2) handed the Reds their 14th loss in 20 games since they led the National League Western Division by a half-game on Aug. 6.

Phillies 9, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Bake McBride hit his sixth home run, singled three times and scored four runs to lead Philadelphia to a 9-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST
Boston 81 47 453 76
New York 72 54 575 76
Milwaukee 72 54 575 76
Detroit 72 54 575 76
Baltimore 72 54 575 76
Cleveland 72 54 575 76
Toronto 72 54 575 76
Seattle 72 54 575 76
Kansas City 72 54 575 76
California 72 54 575 76
Texas 72 54 575 76
Oakland 72 54 575 76
Minnesota 72 54 575 76
Chicago 72 54 575 76
Seattle 72 54 575 76

SEATTLE'S GAMES
Minnesota 2, Toronto 2, 11 innings
Detroit 4, Oakland 2
Baltimore 4, Seattle 2
New York 4, Oakland 2
Boston 4, California 2, 12 innings
Chicago 4, Cleveland 2
Kansas City 4, Texas 2

SEATTLE'S GAMES
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NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST
Philadelphia 66 44 574 216
Chicago 66 44 574 216
Pittsburgh 66 44 574 216
New York 66 44 574 216
Los Angeles 66 44 574 216
San Francisco 66 44 574 216
Cincinnati 66 44 574 216
Houston 66 44 574 216
Atlanta 66 44 574 216

SEATTLE'S GAMES
Chicago (Lento 5-12) at Atlanta (Niekro 15-14)
Pittsburgh (Candelario 9-11) at Cincinnati (Norman 10-11)
Philadelphia (Kauf 4-5) at San Diego (Jones 11-11)
Montreal (Rivers 12-9) at Los Angeles (Horton 14-7)

SEATTLE'S GAMES
San Diego 1, New York 0
Philadelphia 1, Los Angeles 0
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0
Montreal 1, Houston 0
Chicago 1, Texas 0
Seattle 1, Kansas City 0
Oakland 1, California 0
Minnesota 1, Boston 0
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0

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Art Buchwald

On the Route

WASHINGTON — A man works hard all his life, trying to make something of himself, overcome his poverty-stricken years and achieve security and happiness. And then all of a sudden one day his son takes on a newspaper route and the man finds himself back where he started.



Buchwald

This happened to me a while back. My 11-year-old son had managed to get himself a newspaper route, but on Saturday he went off on an overnight hike with the Boy Scouts. At 3 o'clock on that rainy afternoon my wife informed me someone had to deliver his newspapers.

"But it's raining out," I protested. "And besides, the North is playing the South in football." "It's all right," she said, putting on her galoshes. "I'll deliver them. A little rain never hurt anyone with a cold and a 101 fever."

"Okay," I said. "I'll deliver the damn papers. What really hurts is I don't even write for the paper he's delivering."

"Here's a list of the houses," my wife said. "Joe's written down the instructions as to where to get the papers and what to do."

I took the list, put on a raincoat, boots and rain hat and went out into the pouring rain. The truck came along at 4:30. "Where's your bag?" the driver wanted to know.

"What bag?" "To keep your paper dry, you idiot. How many times do I have to tell you guys to bring your bag when it rains?"

"Cliff Crack Imperils Nude Beach in U.S." MALIBU, Calif., Aug. 28 (UPI) — Sheriff's deputies using bulldozers have warned naked sunbathers that a large crack is widening in the steep cliffs above the popular Pirate's Cove nude beach, threatening a rock slide.

Deputies, awaiting a geologist's assessment of whether the 14-inch by 10-foot opening is dangerous, said that none of the sunbathers was ordered from the beach.

"Well, you see, sir, this isn't really my route. It's my son's route. I'm just filling in for him today."

"That's a lousy excuse. Okay, keep them under your raincoat, and next time don't forget your bag."

"Yes, sir, I'll remember."

He roared off, splashing water all over my pants.

I studied the list, but it wasn't easy. Between the rain and my son's handwriting it was kind of blurred.

The first two houses didn't give me any trouble, but at the third a man came to the door. "We didn't get our paper last Friday," he said.

"That's a shame," I said. "Actually, nothing much happened. You didn't miss anything."

"I'm not paying you for Friday."

"Suit yourself," I said, as the rain dripped down on my face. His wife came to the door and pulled her husband away. As she closed the door I heard her say, "You shouldn't yell at the poor man. It's probably the only job he could get."

In the next block a lady came to the door and said, "I forgot to pay you last week. How much is it?"

"I don't know," I said.

"Well, here's a dollar and a 10-cent tip."

"Thank you, ma'am."

"And the next time, please don't throw my paper in the bushes."

By this time the list was pretty soggy and I couldn't read it any more, so I decided the only fair thing to do was to leave a paper at every other house until I ran out.

It worked until I came to one house where an 11-year-old girl ran out and said, "Hey, we don't take that paper."

"You got off our property," she said. A boxer came to the door and started growling.

I stopped running a block later. In two hours, I had gotten rid of all the papers and was back at my house. As I soaked my feet in a pail of hot water and drank a tumbler of hot rum, the thought occurred to me that it's much easier to write for newspapers than it is to deliver them. And healthier, too.

Art Buchwald went back on assignment for a few weeks trying to find out if there are any Cuban troops on Cape Cod. He left behind some of his favorite columns.

Renaissance of the Horse-Powered Farm

WAVERLY, IOWA (NYT) — Sixty years ago, the United States was farmed by 26.7 million draft horses and mules. By the 1950s, draft animals had all but disappeared from the farm, replaced by tractors as America led the world in mechanizing agriculture.

The draft horse ceased to be counted in the farm census after World War II. A generation of Americans has grown up with its only knowledge of the huge animal consisting of a team of Clydesdales pulling a beer company's wagon across the television screen during a 30-second commercial.

Recently the Department of Agriculture called on Maurice Telleen, editor and publisher of the Draft Horse Journal, in an attempt to find out how many draft horses there are in the country. Mr. Telleen's only reply was that "there are a lot more than there were 15 years ago."

Five Breeds

It would seem that there are, indeed, for example, Mr. Telleen started his journal 15 years ago as a part-time project with 1,400 subscribers. Today, he has 17,000 subscribers and has been adding 1,500 a year. The quarterly publication extols and promotes all five breeds of draft horses: Belgian, Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire and Suffolk.

Mr. Telleen has watched what he calls "the coming of a renaissance" and cites several reasons why the draft-horse population is on the increase. One is the growth of Amish communities, where the animals are used extensively. The Amish, because of their religion, refuse to use gasoline or diesel-powered tractors on their farms. The recent popularity of the draft horse in the show ring has also increased the price and demand for registered horses. But Mr. Telleen says the most significant increases in the past five years have occurred in the lumber industry and on the modern farm.

Taking time out from writing ads and doing chores with his team of Percherons, Mr. Telleen expounds on the merits of the draft horse for the American farmer.

"A farm that relies in part on horses becomes far more self-

A Shire horse, one of the types regaining popularity on farms and in logging camps in the United States. But the horses won't replace the tractor, their supporters say.

sufficient," he says. "Your fuels are homegrown, your replacements can be homegrown. You don't have to purchase them. A horse doesn't depreciate; it appreciates for the first eight to nine years of its life. A good mare can leave 12 to 15 colts, all of which won't be needed on the farm, so there is a cash crop to sell."

The Future

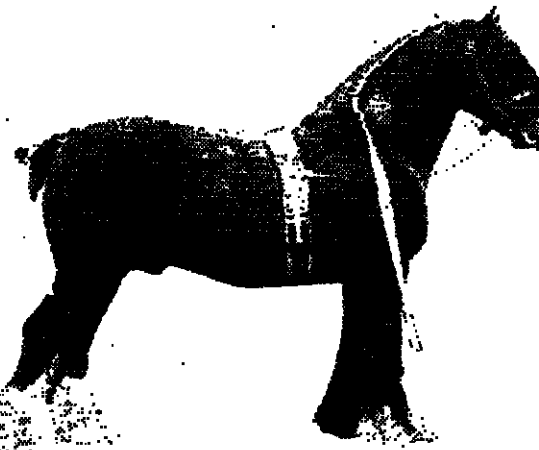
While the pages of his journal urge the use of draft horses in a wilderness of mammoth diesel tractors, Mr. Telleen doesn't advocate a return to the days when there were no tractors.

"On your big grain farm of several thousand acres, no live stock, no cross fences, there is probably not much future for draft horses," he says. "But on your diversified farm, your smaller farm, the more traditional family farm — I think draft horses have a lot of future there. They will save you money, particularly if fossil fuels get higher in price as they are almost sure to."

He feels strongly that the smaller horse-powered farm should be maintained as a viable alternative for a lot more people.

Jennis Hoffer's farm near Freeman, S.D., is diversified. He raises corn, oats, hay, hogs, cattle and draft horses. Mr. Hoffer has three tractors and nine draft horses on his 660 acres. At 39, he is proud of the fact that he has been farming with his own team of horses for the last 22 years.

"In this day and age it is diffi-



cult to farm without tractors, yet I wouldn't like to farm without horses," the husky father of six children says. He prefers to hitch up Governor, his stallion, and Jodie, a 3-year-old filly, to feed his cattle or spread manure than use a tractor because of the high cost of fuel and because the use of animal manure keeps his fertilizer bill down.

Horse Shows

Mr. Hoffer uses his horses on the farm only where it is more economical to do so. The horses get extra workouts at parades and horse shows, where Mr. Hoffer also promotes his horse business. In the recent years, his draft-horse sales have helped to keep his farming operation profitable.

In the past Mr. Hoffer has sold a lot of animals for the show ring, but in the last few years his sales to farmers and loggers have increased. Logging contractors buy draft horses to use in areas they spot-log, where only certain trees are marked for harvesting as opposed to the clear-cutting of a whole stand of trees.

"If they go in with Cats [bulldozers]," Mr. Hoffer explains, "they kill the underbrush and young trees. But if they go in with a single horse and log the trees out of there, within a month you can't see that the horse and logger were there."

Besides farmers and loggers, the other major users of draft

horses in the United States are ranchers.

Buck Buckles works on a 9,000-acre ranch near Gordon, Neb., belonging to the Shadbolt Cattle Co. He splits tobacco juice onto one side of his mouth and with the other side draws, "I like to mess with a horse because they do so damn much for you that a tractor won't. Like pitching hay, they go through gates, you can tell them where to go, and get down to close your gate. You can be pitching hay and you can tell them to 'Gee' or 'Haw.' They will go where you want. You turn a tractor loose and try to pitch hay, you're a busy son of a gun; most of the time you're chasing that tractor."

Mr. Buckles allows the tractors to plow in hay mowing, for example. But for the sweeping and stacking operations he uses draft horses. They are a little slower, but their steady pace and lack of mechanical breakdowns enable Mr. Buckles to put up more hay than a tractor crew. And in the winter when it's 20 below and the cattle have to be fed, he says, a draft horse will start when a tractor won't.

But horses aren't for everyone. Mr. Buckles puts it this way: "You've got to think like a horse or you can't along with him. If you don't like a horse, it's not your good to have one, because everything you do with him will be backwards and you won't get nothing done."

Crawford Daughter PEOPLE: Describes 'Fetish'

Joan Crawford's adopted daughter, Christina, says that her mother beat her over the head with a can of cleanser when she was a child because she had failed to clean a closet to her mother's satisfaction. The 39-year-old Miss Crawford, in her book "Mommie Dearest," scheduled for publication in September, describes the late actress as a fanatic about cleanliness who often beat her children during violent outbursts. Miss Crawford recounts how one night when she was 9, her mother went on one of her "light raids," dragging her out of bed because she was dissatisfied with the way she had cleaned a closet. After knocking the girl to the ground with a "backhanded" slap, the actress "blew at me in a frenzy, wielding a can of Bon Ami like a baseball bat," Miss Crawford said. "She beat me over the head with the Bon Ami until the can burst with a small explosion." Miss Crawford also writes that the actress used a "barbaric device" to strap her brother Christopher in bed while he was growing up to prevent him from going to the bathroom without permission. The daughter said, "There were times when her fetish for cleanliness took possession of her," resulting in the actress taking "three showers a day" and brushing her teeth "every few hours." Excerpts of the book are being published in the Sept. 4 issue of New York magazine.

ey for the U.S. Senate campaign of Miss Taylor's husband, John Warner. Warner was nominated two weeks ago to replace Richard Oberstar, killed in an airplane crash Aug. 8, and his wife filed in for him at the event while he campaigned. Nearly 700 people showed up for Miss Taylor's speech, and an hour shaking hands and chatting with the crowd in Fort Ward Park. The event was sponsored by the city's Republican committee.

Douglas Fairbanks Jr., who has appeared in more than 75 movies, is looking for a swan song, not on film. The actor is weighing whether to make a long-postponed Broadway debut with a new musical revue that is playing on the summer theater circuit. "Out on a Limb," "I won't make up my mind until October whether the show is strong enough to try to take it to Broadway," the 68-year-old actor said in New Fairfield, Conn. "I was looking for a one-man show for my swan song when Halia Stoddard spoke to me about this," he said. "I want to do something that stops while I'm ahead, like any good gambler." Critics' reviews have been mixed about "Out on a Limb," and the play needs revisions, Fairbanks said.

California Gov. Jerry Brown went East to campaign at an elegant estate on Long Island, N.Y., explaining that he was acting "in self-defense" because candidates from all over the country go to California. The \$100-a-couple fundraiser was attended by about 200 people, including singer-composer Paul Simon, actress Gilda Radner, television commentator and author Shana Alexander and Lee Radziwili, sister of Jacqueline Onassis. The event, arranged by Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein, was held on the lawn at the home of Stein's father, Jerry Finkelstein, a Democratic figure and publisher of the New York Law Journal. Brown, who was en route to the National Governors Conference in Boston, insisted, "I'm not running for president, No. 1."

In Alexandria, Va., fried chicken, baked beans and actress Elizabeth Taylor were the drawing cards at a "Sizzling '70s Picnic" to raise mon-

Former President Richard Nixon, who five months ago proclaimed his love of New York City, reportedly plans a return visit. Nixon is expected to deliver a eulogy at a Sept. 13 memorial service for Mayor Bolsh, a pharmaceutical executive, philanthropist and Nixon aide who died recently at the age of 65. Nixon was in New York for the first time in six years last April.

In Pasadena, Calif., Krasnick, a 17-year-old boy from New York City, won the overall title at the world Frisbee championships, and 18-year-old Lammie of Venice, Calif., won the women's all-around title. Vansickle is a member of the 1977 world champion, Kirkland of Del Mar, Calif. Kirkland was among the 130 entrants from the United States, England, Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Belgium and Italy as the five-day event ended before an estimated crowd of 50,000 persons at the Rose Bowl stadium.

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